

CONFIDENTIAL.

(5400.)

F.O.

403

PART VII.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

99

October to December 1886.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
1	Memorandum by Sir J. Kirk	..	Sept. 30, 1886	Zanzibar Commercial Treaty. Native produce taxes. Approves course proposed, and refers to the wording of the new Treaty	1
2	Sir E. Malet	69 Africa	Oct. 2,	Arrest of Denhardt Brothers' employé at Lamu. Requests assistance for German Consul-General to obtain dismissal of Vali of Lamu	2
3	" "	70 Africa	2,	Count Bismarck anxious to conclude Zanzibar negotiations. Proposes to send Dr. Krauel to London	2
4	" "	71 Africa Confidential	2,	Reference to No. 3. Prince Bismarck desires friendly relations. Asks assistance of Her Majesty's Government in Zanzibar. In return would reject overtures of France as to Egypt. Proposed German East African Company should be empowered to take Dar-es-Salaam, and pay tribute; wishes Her Majesty's Government to agree that the rights of the Sultan to port of Ghazi have not been established	2
5	" "	72 Africa Confidential	5,	Extends telegram No. 8. Reference to Nos. 2 and 3. Baron von Plessen will request friendly offices of Her Majesty's Government on the above-mentioned points	3
6	To Sir E. Malet	224 A Africa	6,	Extends telegram No. 19. Her Majesty's Government will be glad to confer with Dr. Krauel on Zanzibar question	4
7	" "	225 Africa	7,	Account of interview with Baron von Plessen. Reference to Nos. 2 and 3. Advice to trust to influence instead of force	4
8	Sir J. Kirk	..	6,	Forwards autograph engagement by Sultan of Zanzibar not to cede sovereign rights without consulting English Government, dated December 6, 1884	5
9	Baron von Plessen	Confidential	8,	Summary of German Consul-General's Reports from Zanzibar respecting imprisonment of Denhardt's Secretary at Lamu	5
10	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	57 Telegraphic	8,	Sultan prevents Indians buying native produce till taxes are paid. Natives threaten appeal to German Consul. His Highness burdens our trade	6
11	To Sir E. Malet	226 Africa	8,	Reference to No. 7. Communicates No. 9. Sultan has been advised to concede German demands	7
12	" "	20 Africa	8,	Mr. Holmwood has been instructed to advise His Highness to concede German demands	8
13	" "	226 A Africa	8,	Extends above	8
14	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	30 Telegraphic	8,	Urge Sultan to yield German demand as to Governor of Lamu	8
15	" "	143 A Africa	8,	Extends above	8
16	To Baron von Plessen	..	9,	Communicates above	9
17	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	58 Telegraphic	12,	Sultan exculpated personally. Has sent for Governor of Lamu for examination. Letter of explanation drafted	9
18	Sir E. Malet	9 Africa Confidential	13,	Dr. Krauel left to-day. Count Hatzfeldt returns to support him. Reference to No. 4	9
19	" "	74 Africa Confidential	13,	Extends above. Reference to No. 5	9
19*	To Sir E. Malet	231 Africa	13,	Extends telegram No. 21. Copy of No. 17	10
20	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	Telegraphic	14,	Reference to No. 17. German Consul has asked advice. May be lend Her Majesty's ship to bring witnesses?	10

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
21	To Admiralty	..	Oct. 15, 1886	Requests directions by telegraph to Commander-in-chief to use Her Majesty's ship, as desired by Mr. Holmwood	10
22	Admiralty ..	..	18,	Telegram sent. No answer. Squadron not yet due there	11
23	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	31 Telegraphic	20,	Is there a ship of war at Zanzibar? What has he done about delivery of telegram from Admiralty?	11
24	To Sir E. Malet	232 Africa	20,	Reference to No. 19 A. Transmits Nos. 20, 21, and 22, concerning Lamu	11
25	Admiralty ..	..	23,	No objection to dispatch Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer" to Lamu. Request instructions for Commander	11
25*	To Admiralty	..	23,	Reference to No. 22. Mr. Holmwood retains Admiralty telegram for Commander of "Reindeer"	12
26	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	145 A	24,	Extends telegram No. 32. Point out to Sultan that Berlin Act requires notice of his adhesion to be sent to Berlin. Adhesion will not entail abandonment of Tariff rights	12
27	Rev. Dr. Percy Badger, with Annex by Sir J. Kirk	..	13,	Incloses letter from Sultan complaining that the new Treaty entails annual loss of 20,000/	12A
28	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	163	Sept. 7,	Inclosing joint note with German Consul to Sultan regarding meaning of Treaty, and translation of His Highness' reply	15
29	" "	166	15,	Kilimanjaro expedition not accompanied by Sultan's troops, as German Consul complains	17
30	" "	170	23,	Obstructions to trade. Collection of customs by Sultan	17
31	" "	171	23,	Protest of British merchants against spirit duty. Sultan continues to levy produce duties. Claims of French Consul	18
31*	" "	176	27,	Assistance to missionaries in Uganda. Sultan is sending a messenger	20
32	Sir E. Malet	77 A Confidential	Oct. 23,	Articles in "Cologne Gazette" regarding East Africa will be discontinued	20
33	Admiralty ..	Confidential	25,	Reference to No. 23*. Transmits decypher from Captain Woodward respecting Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer"	21
34	Memorandum between Sir P. Anderson and Dr. Krauel	..	26,	Points of agreement between British and German Governments respecting Zanzibar and adjoining territory	21
35	To Admiralty	..	26,	Reference to Nos. 25 and 33. Instructions for Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer"	21
36	Sir E. Malet	79 Africa	26,	Reference to No. 32. Incloses translation of article in "Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" denying articles in "Cologne Gazette"	22
37	Admiralty ..	..	27,	Reference to No. 35. Telegram has been sent telling "Reindeer" to proceed to Lamu	23
38	Count Hatzfeldt	..	29,	Statement of Articles of Agreement as to Zanzibar	23
39	To Sir E. Malet	234 Africa	29,	Incloses letters from Sultan to Lord Salisbury and to Sir J. Kirk. Does Germany agree to repudiation of Treaties?	24
40	To Count Hatzfeldt	..	Nov. 1,	Reference to No. 38. Declares Her Majesty's Government accept Articles of Agreement as recapitulated	25
41	" "	..	1,	Does the Imperial Government approve idea of obtaining French adhesion to the Agreement as to Zanzibar? What course is proposed to obtain this adhesion?	26
42	To Church Missionary Society	..	1,	Transmits copy of a despatch from Mr. Holmwood as to assistance of British missionaries in Uganda	27
42A	To Viscount Lyons (also to Sir E. Malet)	201 Africa	3,	Copies of Nos. 38, 40, and 41	27
42B	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	62 Telegraphic	4,	Denhardt affair settled	27
42C	Sir E. Malet	10 Africa	4,	Sultan reported to have offered to cede Kisumu to Italy	27
42D	" "	80 Africa	4,	Extends above	27

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
43	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	63	Nov. 5, 1886	Reference to No. 26. Sultan has consented to send adhesion to Berlin Act ..	28
44	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	148	5,	Reference to Nos. 28, 30, and 31. Incloses copy of No. 39 ..	28
45	" "	149	5,	Incloses copy of No. 34 ..	28
46	" "	150	5,	Reference to No. 42 b. Transmits Nos. 5, 6, and 19, on Denhardt case ..	29
47	Church Missionary Society	..	5,	Reference to No. 42. Solicits continued protection to Christians and missionaries ..	29
47*	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	33	6,	Approves his proposal in No. 43. Sultan to formally record adhesion in a note to Berlin, with reservation ..	29
47†	" "	34	6,	Has Sultan offered to cede Kismayu to Italy? Report ..	29*
48	To Sir E. Malet	238	6,	Reference to No. 43. Incloses copies of Nos. 43, 47 A, and 26 ..	29
49	" "	239	6,	Reference to No. 24. Denhardt case settled..	30
50	" "	240	6,	Reference to No. 42 c. Mr. Holmwood directed to inquire ..	39
51	Sir E. Malet	81	5,	Reference to No. 39. Has inquired whether Imperial Government are prepared to concur in proposed course ..	30
52	" "	82	6,	Reference to No. 41. Prince Bismarck considers Agreement as to Zanzibar in force, whether France assents or not. Unnecessary to confuse the Agreement itself with France's adhesion to it..	31
52*	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	64	8,	Sultan telegraphed his adhesion to Berlin Act to-day ..	32
53	To Sir E. Malet	241	8,	Details of arrangement as to Zanzibar Agreement made with Count Hatzfeldt ..	32
54	To Viscount Lyons	203	10,	Transmits copy of above ..	32
55	To Sir E. Malet	245	10,	Reference to No. 42 c. Telegram received from Mr. Holmwood denying rumour of cession of Kismayu to Italy ..	33
56	Count Hatzfeldt	..	13,	Reference to No. 41. Imperial Government are willing to make a simultaneous communication to French Government as to Zanzibar Agreement; but negotiations with Sultan not to be delayed ..	33
57	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	66	13,	Reference to No. 47 A. States wording of Sultan's reservation clause. Difficulty as to. Asks instructions ..	33
58	To Count Hatzfeldt	..	13,	Instructions sent to Paris in accordance with No. 56 ..	34
59	To Viscount Lyons	205	13,	Reference to No. 42 A. Instructions as above ..	34
60	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	67	15,	Reference to No. 57. Sultan alarmed by German Consul as to wording of reservation. Solicits reply ..	35
61	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	35	15,	Advise Sultan not to send note till instructions received ..	35
62	" "	153	15,	Extends above ..	35
63	" "	36	15,	Directing him, as soon as copies of British and German notes sent arrive, to act in accordance with them in negotiation with Sultan. Their arrival to be telegraphed ..	35
64	" "	154	15,	Extends above ..	36
65	To Viscount Lyons	18	15,	Imperial Government maintains that new Agreement between England and Germany is quite distinct. France only asked to join by courtesy. Obtain French adhesion at once ..	36
65*	" "	206	15,	Extends above ..	36
66	To Sir E. Malet	23	15,	Is it view of Imperial Government that Sultan, if he adheres to Berlin Act, will be placed under free commercial system? ..	36

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
67	Count Hatzfeldt	Private	Nov. 15, 1886	Requests telegraphic instructions may be sent to Zanzibar to commence negotiations in conjunction with his German colleague..	36A
67*	Viscount Lyons	103	16,	Reference to No. 59. Has acted in accordance with instructions ..	36A
68	Sir E. Malet	11	16,	Reference to No. 66. Count Bismarck says that if German Consul at Zanzibar stated this, he is in error. He considers Sultan can reserve same rights as Portugal ..	36A
69	" "	84	16,	Extends above ..	36A
70	To Viscount Lyons	207	16,	Count Hatzfeldt's view of exclusion of France from Zanzibar Agreement not borne out by what has passed between British and German Governments. Explains final clause in No. 65 ..	36B
70*	To Sir E. Malet	24	17,	Reference to No. 68. Ask Count Bismarck whether Zanzibar, not being a "Conference State," can adhere without reserve. Does this modify conclusion of German Government? ..	36C
71	" "	247	17,	Incloses copies of despatches on Anglo-German Agreement: Nos. 56, 58, 64, 65*, and 70. Suggests sending forward Sultan's letter of ratification explaining His Highness' claims ..	36C
72	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	68	19,	Reference to No. 70*. German Government consider paragraph 3, Chapter 1, Article 1, of the General Act authorizes Sultan to make reservations ..	36D
73	Sir E. Malet	12	19,	Extends above ..	36D
74	" "	86	19,	Reference to No. 67*. German Representative still without instructions ..	36D
75	Viscount Lyons	104	19,	Attitude of Count Hatzfeldt. Refutation of his opinion. Is his object to render Sultan antagonistic? Suggests note to him as to basis for Consular instructions ..	36D
76	Memorandum by Sir P. Anderson	..	16,	Wording for Sultan's reservation ..	38
77	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	37	20,	Extends above ..	38
78	" "	155 A	20,	Reference to No. 31*. Reports departure of Sultan's messenger to King Mwanga respecting missionaries in Uganda. Particulars of letters sent ..	39
79	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	177	Sept. 30,	Summary of questions connected with the Regulations at present introduced by the Sultan for carrying out his new Treaty engagements ..	41
80	" "	178	30,	Suspicious silence of His Highness and Dr. Arendt on Denhardt case ..	44
81	" "	184	Oct. 9,	Sultan, warned as to Denhardt case, has sent steamer for Governor of Lamu ..	46
82	" "	185	12,	Reports visit of East Indies squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards ..	47
83	" "	186	13,	Reports exchange of Treaty ratifications between Belgium and the Sultan ..	48
84	" "	187	15,	Reference to No. 10. Somalis refuse to pay Sultan's taxes. Private advice to British subjects to pay them. New Treaty cannot be effective without French adhesion. Underhand influence of Sultan ..	48
85	" "	189	23,	Letters received from Mr. Mackay and from Mr. Ashe at Msalala. King of Uganda better disposed. Danger of delay in demanding compensation for outrage ..	49
85*	" "	191	18,	Reference to Nos. 81 and 82. Reports private conversation with Dr. Arendt, and particulars of steps taken in the Denhardt case ..	52
86	" "	195	25,	Incloses copies of correspondence with Dr. Carl Peters, and of a letter from Mr. Stanley ..	58
87	Mr. Mackinnon	..	Nov. 22,	Reference to No. 74. Copies of Nos. 52, 57, 60, 61, 72, and 77 ..	61
88	To Sir E. Malet	250	23,	Incloses copies of Nos. 67* and 75. Count Münster appears not to have received instructions ..	61*
88*	" "	251	23,		

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
89	To Sir E. Malet ..	26 Africa Telegraphic	Nov. 24, 1886	Inform Count Bismarck that our telegram to Zanzibar was on understanding that joint communication to French Government should be made at once. Urge immediate instructions to Count Münster ..	61
90	" ..	252 A Africa	24,	Extends above ..	61
91	Sir E. Malet ..	13 Africa Telegraphic	25,	Instructions forwarded to Count Münster. Count Bismarck suggests obtaining Sultan's acquiescence before informing France ..	62
92	" ..	87 Africa	25,	Extends above ..	62
93	" ..	14 Africa Telegraphic	26,	Has spoken to Dr. Krauel respecting Anglo-German Agreement, with regard to port duties and Kilimanjaro ..	62
94	" ..	88 Africa	26,	Extends above ..	63
95	" ..	15 Africa Telegraphic	26,	Dr. Krauel writes that the best mode of compensating Sultan would be an annual percentage on custom-houses ..	63
96	" ..	89 Africa	26,	Extends above ..	63
97	To Sir E. Malet ..	28 Africa	26,	Prefer communication made to-morrow at Paris. To carry out arrangement made in No. 53 ..	64
98	To Viscount Lyons ..	19 Africa Telegraphic	26,	German Ambassador will receive instructions to-morrow. Lose no time in simultaneous communication ..	64
98*	" ..	211 A Africa	26,	Extends above ..	64*
99	To Sir E. Malet ..	253 Africa	26,	Incloses copies of Mr. Holmwood's despatches on Denhardt case ..	64
100	Viscount Lyons ..	105 Africa	26,	Count Münster still without instructions ..	64
101	Sir E. Malet ..	16 Africa Telegraphic	27,	Count Münster's instructions to reach him last night ..	64
102	" ..	17 Africa Telegraphic	27,	Count Münster has to await telegram, which cannot be signed till Count Bismarck returns ..	65
103	" ..	18 Africa Telegraphic	27,	Count Berchem has sent the above telegram to Paris ..	65
104	To Sir E. Malet ..	29 Africa Telegraphic	27,	Reference to No. 93. Would German Government object to our informing our Representative in Zanzibar that principle accepted by two Governments for lease of ports is percentage on revenue collected? ..	65
105	" ..	253 B Africa	27,	Extends above ..	65
106	To Viscount Lyons ..	213 Africa	27,	Copy of No. 39 ..	65
106*	" ..	117 Africa	27,	Reports receipt of telegram from Sir E. Malet saying instructions are sent to Count Münster ..	66
107	Viscount Lyons ..	Africa Telegraphic	27,	Simultaneous invitation to French Government to join Anglo-German Agreement. Reported ..	66
108	Sir E. Malet ..	19 Africa Telegraphic	28,	Reference to No. 104. Count Bismarck has no objection ..	66
109	" ..	92 Africa	28,	Extends above ..	66
109*	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	Africa Telegraphic	28,	Received note of Agreement. Shall commence negotiations at once in concert with German Consul ..	66
110	Sir E. Malet ..	90 Africa	27,	Transmits "National Zeitung" on German East African Company in Port Durnford ..	66
111	Viscount Lyons ..	107 Africa	28,	Confirms No. 107. Copy of English and German notes sent to French Minister for Foreign Affairs ..	67
112	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	Telegraphic	29,	Anglo-German Agreement. Lease of ports. Principle accepted, rent on sliding scale, calculated on percentage of customs. Kilimanjaro: Sultan withdraws claims to sovereignty ..	69

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
113	To Sir E. Malet ..	254 Africa	Nov. 29, 1886	Copies of Nos. 80 and 85. Confusion existing in consequence of non-adhesion of France to Treaty. Proposed suspension of British Treaty. Reference to No. 39 ..	69
114	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	157 Africa	29,	Reference to No. 79. Thank Sultan for assistance to missionaries in Uganda ..	69
115	" ..	158 Africa	29,	Approves action in Denhardt case (Nos. 81, 82, and 83) ..	69
116	To Mr. G. Bland ..	256 Africa	Dec. 1,	Copy of No. 112 ..	70
117	Mr. G. Bland ..	91 Africa	Nov. 30,	Reference to No. 51. Transmits translation of note verbale from German Foreign Office concerning Zanzibar Commercial Treaties ..	70
118	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	160	Dec. 2,	Copies of Nos. 59 and 111 ..	71
119	" ..	161	2,	Reference to No. 109 A. Approves commencement of negotiations with Sultan, and sends interpretations of Articles of Anglo-German Agreement ..	71
120	Sultan of Zanzibar ..	Telegraphic	3,	Requests six months for consideration of the boundary question ..	72
121	Mr. Scott ..	20 Africa Telegraphic	3,	Reference to No. 113. Proposes delay in acting on instructions as to Zanzibar Commercial Treaty ..	72
122	To Sultan of Zanzibar	Telegraphic	4,	Reference to No. 120. Advises to accept at once ..	72
123	To Mr. Scott ..	30 Telegraphic	4,	Reports telegrams exchanged with Sultan ..	73
124	" ..	261 Africa	4,	Extends above ..	73
125	To Viscount Lyons ..	225 Africa	4,	Reference to No. 111. Approves note addressed to French Government ..	73
126	Mr. Scott ..	21 Africa Telegraphic	5,	Reference to No. 123. Ought "time" to read "line;" if not, what question is referred to? ..	73
127	" ..	93 Africa	2,	Count Bismarck satisfied with result of negotiations in regard to Zanzibar. Conversation on affairs in Zanzibar ..	73
128	Minute by Sir P. Anderson	..	6,	Baron Plessen reported telegram received from Sultan, and German Government's reply, both of same tenor as Her Britannic Majesty's Government's telegraphic correspondence ..	74
129	Mr. Scott ..	22 Africa Telegraphic	6,	Reference to No. 123. Prince Bismarck has also received telegram from Sultan. Is glad your Lordship sent reply similar to his ..	74
130	" ..	95 Africa	6,	Extends above ..	75
131	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	34 Telegraphic	6,	Reference to Nos. 120, 122, and 123. Reports Sultan's telegrams, with British and German replies ..	75
132	" ..	164	6,	Extends above ..	75
133	To Mr. Scott ..	262 Africa	6,	Reference to No. 121. Approves ..	75
134	Minute by the Earl of Iddesleigh	..	7,	Wishes Sir J. Kirk to get Sultan to move more quickly. Sir John has done so ..	76
135	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	71 Telegraphic	7,	Reference to No. 131. Sultan virtually concedes all included in copy of Agreement sent me. Views of His Highness ..	76
135*	Aide-mémoire by Baron von Plessen	..	8,	Incloses telegram from Sultan adhering to Congo Act provisions. Proposals of German Government. Does Her Majesty's Government share their view? ..	76*
136	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	42 Telegraphic	8,	German Government decline to suspend Commercial Treaty at present. We must insist on British subjects not being placed at a disadvantage ..	76
137	Sultan of Zanzibar ..	Telegraphic	8,	We replied Consul Holmwood our acceptance. Reference to Nos. 127 and 111. Transmits copy of despatch from Paris, with notes sent to French Government by British and German Representatives ..	77
138	To Mr. Scott ..	263 Africa	8,		77

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
139	To Mr. Scott ..	268 Africa	Dec. 8, 1886	Sultan accepts concessions, but wishes to retain Manda and Patta Islands. Are German Government prepared to meet his views, and disposed to join Her Majesty's Government in authorizing their Representatives to arrange a Convention? ..	77
140	Viscount Lyons ..	Africa Telegraphic	9,	Zanzibar. Note received from M. de Freycinet. No objections to "Projet" ..	77
141	" ..	" ..	9,	Reference to No. 140. German Ambassador has received similar answer, and regards it as favourable.. ..	78
142	Mr. Scott ..	23 Africa Telegraphic	9,	Sultan has telegraphed his acceptance of arrangements proposed by British and German Representatives to Prince Bismarck	78
143	" ..	97 Africa	9,	Extends above	78
144	" ..	96 Africa Confidential	6,	Reference to Nos. 113 and 121. Views of German Government on suspension of Zanzibar Commercial Treaty	78
145	Viscount Lyons ..	114 Africa	9,	Reference to No. 140. Extends. Incloses copy of note	79
146	" ..	115 Africa	9,	Reference to Nos. 111, 140, and 145. Résumé of these	80
147	To Mr. Scott ..	31 Africa Telegraphic	10,	French Government do not object to Zanzibar delimitation project, but do not speak of notifying Sultan	80
148	" ..	269 Africa	10,	Extends above	80
149	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	43 Telegraphic	10,	French Government do not object to delimitation recorded in Agreement	81
150	" ..	73 Telegraphic	10,	Reference to Nos. 44 and 136. Stoppage of Sultan's telegram asking only that France should be asked to join. His Highness has been informed that he must discontinue differential imposts	81
151	Memorandum by Sir J. Kirk ..	" ..	12,	On the Zanzibar Commercial Treaty. Suggests that Sultan should take the initiative with France	81
152	Mr. Scott ..	98 Africa	11,	Reference to No. 139. German Government inclined to entertain Sultan's request as to Islands Manda and Patta, but would like corresponding modification of Witu frontier.. ..	82
153	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	167 Africa	13,	Extends No. 149	83
154	" ..	168 Africa	13,	Reference to No. 150. You may inform His Highness that French Government have stated that they are not prepared to conclude a new Commercial Treaty with Zanzibar	83
155	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	74 Telegraphic	14,	Slave sold from her child. Sultan freed them both, and issued Proclamation forbidding such sales	83
156	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	45 Africa Telegraphic	14,	Berlin Act. Reference to No. 77. Has Sultan adopted this wording?	83
157	" ..	169	14,	Extends above	84
158	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	76 Telegraphic	15,	Form advised was strictly followed	84
159	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	46 Telegraphic	15,	Reference to No. 135. Must see text of Sultan's reply before deciding whether signature of Convention will be necessary.. ..	84
159A	" ..	171	15,	Extends above	84*
159B	To Sir E. Malet ..	273 Africa	15,	Copies of Nos. 140 and 141	84*
160	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	Secret and Conf. Telegraphic	16,	Unfriendly attitude of German Consul. Endeavour to postpone definite settlement. His Highness is now entirely under British influence	84
161	" ..	77 Telegraphic	16,	Reference to No. 159. Sultan loyally desirous of joining Anglo-German Agreement. Delay to be feared. Negotiation should be concluded	85
162	To Sultan of Zanzibar ..	Telegraphic	16,	Proclamation against sale of slaves warmly appreciated by Her Majesty	85

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
163	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	78 Telegraphic	Dec. 17, 1886	Reference to No. 161. Details of Sultan's reply. Anglo-German Agreement with slight divergences made	85
164	To Sir E. Malet ..	32 Africa Telegraphic	17,	Repeats No. 161	86
165	" ..	33 Africa Telegraphic	17,	Reference to No. 164. Cordial co-operation of local German authorities necessary for success	86
166	" ..	277 Africa	17,	Extends above	86
167	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	47 Telegraphic	17,	Reference to No. 155. Reports sending of No. 162	86
168	" ..	48 Telegraphic	17,	Points to be settled in Anglo-German Agreement before there can be question of Convention	87
169	" ..	172 Africa	17,	Extends above	87
170	Sir E. Malet ..	99 Africa	16,	Count Bismarck asks if there is any objection to publishing the Agreement	87
171	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	79 Secret and Conf. Telegraphic	18,	Reference to No. 163. Confirms unfriendly attitude of German Consul. Friendly advice of German Admiral	87
172	Sir E. Malet ..	24 Africa Telegraphic	18,	Count Bismarck states that Consul at Zanzibar needs no further powers. Is willing to exchange Manda and Patta for Ozi	88
173	" ..	101 Africa	18,	Extends above	89
174	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	49 Telegraphic	18,	German Government telegraph to Zanzibar that they agree to let Sultan have Manda and Patta for Kau, on the Ozi	89
175	" ..	173	18,	Extends above	89
176	To Sir E. Malet ..	278 Africa	18,	Copy of No. 171. German Government have been informed by telegraph that the Sultan had refused to withdraw troops from Witu territory. Suggests identic instructions to the Consuls at Zanzibar	90
177	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	200	Nov. 5,	Reference to No. 26. Details of negotiations, and consent of Sultan to Berlin Act	90
178	" ..	201	5,	End of Denhardt case. Imprisonment of Governor of Lamu. Compensation paid	91
178*	" ..	202	7,	Sultan has taken his advice to repeal duties levied on produce entering towns of Benadir coast	92
179	" ..	203 Confidential	8,	Sultan has transmitted his adhesion to Berlin Act. Insists on distinct mention of his "existing Treaties"	93
180	" ..	206	15,	French Consul claims benefits secured by Treaty to Germany and England for French merchants	93
181	" ..	208	19,	Reference to No. 131. Sultan denies offer of port Kismayu to Italians	94
182	" ..	209 Confidential	22,	Reference to No. 179. Sultan has sent his formal note of adhesion to Berlin Act. His Highness complies readily with all suggestions. French position is against success of our commerce. Incloses copies of adhesion and covering letter	95
183	Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Sir P. Anderson ..	" ..	23,	Details of intrigues of Germans, and vacillation of Sultan. Asks advice	97
184	" ..	" ..	23,	German Consul's receipt of telegraphic instructions, and indiscretion in revealing intended movements. New French line of steam-ships from Marseilles	99
185	Sir E. Malet ..	102 Africa	Dec. 18,	Reference to No. 172. Count Bismarck willing to guarantee the present arrangement with Sultan as final; but not to be responsible for defence of territory.. ..	100
186	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	80 Telegraphic	19,	Details various attempts of German Consul to overthrow the Anglo-German Agreement, and to place Sultan in his power	100
187	" ..	81 Telegraphic	20,	Official explanation of German Consul. He is deserted by the German Admiral	101

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
188	To Sir E. Malet ..	278 A	Dec. 20, 1886	Count Hatzfeldt states that definite instructions have been sent to German Consul at Zanzibar to inform Sultan that Germany adheres to Declaration of March 10, 1862. He suggests identic instructions to obtain final settlement should be sent to the two Representatives	101
189	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	50	21,	German Consul has been instructed to inform Sultan, &c. (as above)	101
190	" " ..	175	21,	Extends above	102
191	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	82	21,	Reference to No. 168. German Consul has asked him to co-operate in demanding evacuation of Witu. Please send instructions as to what is north extremity of Manda Bay	102
192	" " ..	83	21,	Reference to No. 174. Sultan returns thanks and accepts Agreement as soon as boundary is fixed	102
193	Sultan of Zanzibar ..	Telegraphic	21,	In all our affairs we lean upon your honoured counsels	103
194	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	51	21,	The two Governments are acting in perfect concert	103
195	" " ..	176	21,	Extends above	103
196	" " ..	52	21,	His telegrams too long	103
197	To Sir E. Malet ..	279	21,	Her Majesty's Government have decided to defer suspension of new Treaty with Zanzibar. No effort should be spared to obtain adhesion of France	103
198	" " ..	280	21,	Reference to No. 170. Her Majesty's Government have no objection to publication of Anglo-German Zanzibar Agreement	104
199	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	Telegraphic	22,	Sultan telegraphs to Prince Bismarck deprecating action of German Consul	105
200	To Viscount Lyons ..	237	22,	Transmits copies of Nos. 159, 168, 174, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, 194, and 199	105
201	" " ..	239	22,	Transmits copy of No. 197	105
202	To Sir E. Malet ..	285	22,	Extends telegram No. 34. Difference has arisen between Mr. Holmwood and Dr. Arendt as to north extremity of Manda Bay. Will German Government leave this point for a Joint Commission?	105
203	" " ..	281	22,	Transmits copies of Nos. 191 and 192	105
204	" " ..	282	22,	Transmits copies of Nos. 153, 158, 159, 163, 167, 170, 186, 187, 189, 194, and 199	106
205	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	55	23,	Urge Sultan to settle definitely the four points which concern him in the Treaty	106
206	" " ..	177	23,	Extends above	106
207	" " ..	56	23,	Reference to No. 199. Directs him not to interfere	106
208	" " ..	178	23,	Extends above	107
209	Sultan of Zanzibar ..	Telegraphic	23,	We will do all in our power to assist the expedition	107
210	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	85	24,	Tipu Tip is willing to be of use	107
211	To Sir E. Malet ..	285 A	24,	Reference to No. 188. Baron von Plessen states German Government concur in identic telegram. Report whether Dr. Arendt has received	107
212	Sir E. Malet ..	103	24,	Reference to No. 197. Has addressed <i>note verbale</i> accordingly	107
213	" " ..	104	24,	Reference to No. 198. Has informed Count Bismarck	108
214	Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	86	28,	Has agreed to fix limits according to Chart, if Sultan agrees to accept a more northern one if necessary. German Consul is ignorant of Kau arrangement	108
215	Sir E. Malet ..	25	29,	Reference to No. 202. Reply telegram was sent to Sultan, mentioning Kwyhu as northern limit desired	108
216	" " ..	105	29,	Extends above	108
217	To Mr. Mackinnon ..	..	29,	Reference to No. 210. Lays before him Tipu Tip's offer	109

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
218	Sir E. Malet ..	106	Dec. 30, 1886	Extends telegram No. 26. Telegram received from Zanzibar. Sultan ready to remove custom-house at Kwyhu	109
219	To Sir E. Malet ..	35	30,	Have recommended Sultan to accept Kwyhu, but German Consul said to be without instructions	109
220	" " ..	288	30,	Extends above	109
221	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood ..	180	30,	Extends telegram No. 58. In consideration of retaining Manda and Patta, advise Sultan to accept Kwyhu	110
222	Sir E. Malet ..	27	31,	Reference to No. 219. No instructions yet sent to Dr. Arendt as to asking for Kau. Question of Kwyhu regarded as separate	110
223	" " ..	108	31,	Extends above	110

CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Germany and Zanzibar.

PART VII.

No. 1.

Memorandum by Sir J. Kirk respecting the Zanzibar Commercial Treaty and Native Produce Taxes.

I APPROVE of the course proposed, both as regards the spirit duty and the attempt on the part of the Sultan to set aside the terms of the new Treaty by raising taxes on produce not scheduled in the Treaty Tariff. In both cases Great Britain or Germany have a common interest, and should act together.

I have already given my views on the Spirit question. As regards the produce taxes, it is important to refer to the wording of the new Treaty before taking action. I have done so, and can see no justification for the Sultan's action. All produce taxes over and above those scheduled in the Tariff annexed to the Treaty are clearly illegal, no matter whether they are levied on His Highness' own subjects or on foreigners.

Article VI of our Treaty explains that the new arrangements are for the purpose of securing and *regulating* the revenue which His Highness derives from the customs and other duties levied on foreign merchandize and *on inland produce*. The word *regulating* here used suggests that no other produce duties than those then fixed should be levied.

In Article VIII we find it accordingly agreed that His Highness may levy duty on native produce, *but only on such articles and to such amount as stated in the Tariff attached to the Treaty*.

Article IX makes it clear that the recognition by us of such produce taxes, and of no other, is considered by both parties as being in the nature of a bargain and in lieu of and equivalent for His Highness' former monopoly rights on ivory and copal, for the 5 per cent. duty on produce of his dominions when first landed, and for the additional taxes which His Highness had for some time previous to the signing of the Treaty levied on goods and produce *under the denomination of native taxes*, which it is formally stated are abolished.

These are the additional native taxes he is now, according to Mr. Holmwood's Report, enforcing in a most objectionable manner.

If further proof of the illegality of these taxes were needed, we have only to look to the explanatory note, forming a part of the Treaty, to see that no misunderstanding was possible, for there it is stated that produce of all kinds originating, whether within the Settlements of Zanzibar or from the territories to the west of His Highness' dependencies on the mainland of Africa, and which are not mentioned in this Tariff *shall be free of any duty*.

The new American clauses are framed, I believe, in such a loose manner as to preclude the United States from objecting to any taxes the Sultan might choose to levy on his subjects; but our Treaty and also the German Treaty are clear.

Mr. Holmwood has acted wisely in securing the support of his German colleague, and as he felt doubtful in referring the matter home; but no time should be lost in

securing the co-operation of the German Government, and in resisting at any cost these new taxes. If this is not done, the new Treaty will be worse than useless.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

September 30, 1886.

No. 2.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 69. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, October 2, 1886.

COUNT BISMARCK informed me to-day that a difficulty had arisen at Zanzibar with regard to which he proposed to instruct Baron Plessen to ask for your Lordship's good offices.

In July last a person in the service of the Brothers Denhardt had been arrested at Lamu and thrown into prison. After much delay the Sultan had consented to order his release, but it was doubtful whether he was still alive.

Count Bismarck at first said that the man was a native of Vitu, over which the Protectorate of Germany has been proclaimed and acknowledged by the Sultan. On turning, however, to the documents, the nationality of the individual did not appear to be established. In any case, Count Bismarck held that the fact of his being in the service of the Brothers Denhardt sufficed to secure him protection.

Prince Bismarck now demands that the Vali or Governor of Lamu should be removed, and if this is not acceded to the German fleet is to return to Zanzibar, and to obtain satisfaction at any cost.

Prince Bismarck is, however, persuaded that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the dismissal of the Vali of Lamu if the Sultan is advised by the British Acting Consul-General to yield, and Baron Plessen is to request your Lordship to be so good as to send him instructions to assist the German Consul-General in obtaining the satisfaction required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 3.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 70. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, October 2, 1886.

COUNT BISMARCK spoke to me to-day about Zanzibar, and said that the Chancellor was very anxious to bring the negotiations regarding it to a speedy and, he hoped, satisfactory conclusion. For this purpose, he proposes to send Dr. Krauel to London, who is already favourably known at the Foreign Office through his former negotiations there. Baron von Plessen will be instructed to make the formal proposal to your Lordship. Dr. Krauel will start in about a fortnight from now if your Lordship consents to his mission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 4.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 71. Africa. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Berlin, October 2, 1886.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch No. 70, Africa, of to-day, relating to the intention of Prince Bismarck to send Dr. Krauel to London to negotiate respecting Zanzibar, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Count Bismarck spoke to me at length to-day by order of the Chancellor on the subject.

He said that the traditional policy of Germany, and the one which was most agreeable, was to be on the most friendly terms with England; that it had been a

matter of deep pain and regret to Prince Bismarck to be obliged to depart from this traditional policy two years ago, in consequence of the way in which he had been treated by England in regard to the colonial policy of Germany.

I interrupted his Excellency at this point, and said that I admitted the departure of the Prince from his previously friendly attitude, but that I could not admit that the action of Her Majesty's Government had given just grounds for it.

Count Bismarck replied that, in any case, his father had considered that Her Majesty's Government was unfriendly, and that this had been Prince Bismarck's view so strongly as to induce him to abandon the policy to which he had always been attached, and to seek the friendship of France, which was a policy nowise agreeable to him. He reverted to the subject now, because he once more asked for the assistance and friendly action of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of Zanzibar. In return for that, he would reject all the overtures which might be made to him by the new French Ambassador to help France in embarrassing us in Egypt, and in all questions in which our interests and those of France were in divergence he would not only refuse to go against us, but would give us such assistance as might be possible consistently with the necessities of his home position.

I asked Count Bismarck what the Chancellor would ask in regard to Zanzibar.

His Excellency replied that he could not give me an absolute answer at present, and that if I reported what he could now say, I must add that it was what he thought would meet the requirements of German aims, but that the question was not altogether settled.

His Excellency proceeded to say that the use of the port of Dar-es-Salaam was conceded to Germany by Treaty. It was desired to go further than this. He should propose that the German East African Company should be empowered to take possession of the port, and to pay tribute for it to the Sultan, whose sovereignty over it would continue to be acknowledged, but that the Society should have the privilege of erecting custom-houses and administering them. He thought it would be a good thing to make the tribute a shifting sum, in proportion to the receipts from the Customs, so as to give the Sultan an interest in the prosperity of the place.

He should further ask for a concession on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and that was, to agree to the contention of the German Commissioner, that the rights of the Sultan to the port of Ghazi had not been established.

This, of course, means that the Germans wish to have the power of establishing themselves at Ghazi, if it appears advantageous to do so.

I asked Count Bismarck whether, if these two points were gained, Germany would guarantee the rest of the Sultan's territory, and he replied in the affirmative.

His Excellency concluded by pressing on me again the great importance which Prince Bismarck attached to the question, and the intimate relation which it bore to the general question of the relations between England and Germany.

I should add that the conversation took place after I had written my despatch No. 405, Confidential, of this day's date, in which I explained to your Lordship the views of Prince Bismarck on this subject, as I was already acquainted with them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, October 5.)

(No. 72. Africa. Confidential. Ext. 8.)

My Lord,

Berlin, October 5, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I saw Count Bismarck this afternoon, who reverted to the questions connected with Zanzibar referred to in my despatches Nos. 69 and 70, Africa, of the 2nd instant.

His Excellency stated that Baron von Plessen, the Imperial Chargé d'Affaires in London, would go to the Foreign Office on Thursday to speak on the subject to your Lordship, and that the Chancellor was very anxious to obtain an answer from Her Majesty's Government as soon as possible with regard to the following two points:—

1. Will Her Majesty's Government consent to give their friendly offices with a view to persuading the Sultan of Zanzibar to dismiss the Governor of Lamu in order to avoid the necessity of sending the German squadron to Zanzibar to employ coercive measures?

2. Does Her Majesty's Government agree to Dr. Krauel's mission? If so, he will start for England on Sunday next.

His Excellency added that the Chancellor feared that if he were obliged to send the squadron to Zanzibar, it might be interpreted, in the public press, as an unfriendly act towards England, an impression which, at the present juncture, he is particularly anxious to avoid.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 6.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 224A. Africa. Ext. 19.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1886.

I HAVE to request your Excellency to inform the German Government that Her Majesty's Government will gladly confer with Dr. Krauel on the Zanzibar question whenever that gentleman may be ready to come to London.

As soon as the facts respecting the reported imprisonment of a German subject at Lamu are fully placed before me, I will give my best consideration to the case.

I shall, no doubt, shortly receive a communication on the subject from Baron von Plessen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 7.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 225. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 7, 1886.

BARON PLESSSEN called to-day to inquire what would be the disposition of Her Majesty's Government with regard to German colonial enterprise generally, and to some Zanzibar questions in particular. He was, he said, directed by his Government to impress upon me the very great importance which they attach to this class of question, and their earnest desire to have the friendly support of England in respect of them, and he enlarged on the desirableness of maintaining good relations between our two countries.

With regard to Zanzibar, Baron Plessen said there were some points on the coast (Dar-es-Salaam and another) at which Germany was anxious to become established, and his Government believe that they could induce the Sultan to agree if they had the support of England. They wished to send Dr. Krauel over to confer with our officials on the subject, and asked whether we would receive him.

I replied that we would receive him with great pleasure, and that we should at all times be ready to discuss German colonial questions in a friendly spirit of co-operation.

Baron Plessen then spoke of the case of a man-servant to some German travellers, who had been ill-treated and imprisoned at Lamu by the Governor of that place, and for whom the German Government intended to demand compensation, and to call on the Sultan to punish the Governor. If His Highness would not do so, Baron Plessen added, the German squadron would be sent to support the demand.

I answered that if the German Government wished to induce the Sultan to allow them to establish themselves at the points which he had named, I thought that they had much better avoid the use of shot and shell, and try what could be done by influence. I added that I was not acquainted with the facts of the Lamu case, but would endeavour to make myself master of it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 8.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 8.)

Sevenoaks, October 6, 1886.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the autograph deed written by His Highness Seyed Barghash, engaging not to cede any of his sovereign rights or to accept the protection of any foreign Power without consulting Great Britain.

This undertaking, it will be remembered, was given in answer to the telegraphic instructions I received on the 27th and 28th November, and the 5th and 6th December, 1884.

In forwarding a copy, with translation, at the time, I thought it best to retain the original in Zanzibar, but, on my departure for Europe, I brought the original for preservation among the Government records. Although the step then taken by Her Majesty's Government was not followed up, the engagement is one to which I know His Highness attached some importance, and to which he is likely to refer, if pressed by any foreign Powers to yield what he considers his rights.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Autograph Engagement made by His Highness the Seyed Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, not to cede any of his Sovereign Rights and not to accept any Protectorate without first consulting the English Government.

(Translation.)

In the Name of God, &c.

I, BARGHASH BIN SAEED, Sultan of Zanzibar and of the interior of Africa, will not accept the Protectorate of any nation whatever, nor cede my sovereign rights or any part of my dominions which are in the islands or on the mainland of Africa, from Tungi in the south to Warsheickh in the north, to any Power or Association without consulting the English; and this I do for myself and my successors.

Be this known by all who shall see this.

Written by his hand, 17th Safr, 1302 (6th December, 1884).

No. 9.

Summary of Reports from the German Consul-General at Zanzibar respecting the Imprisonment of Mr. Denhardt's Native Secretary at Lamu.—(Communicated confidentially by Baron Plessen, October 8, 1886.)

(Translation.)

ACCORDING to information which has been received from the German subject, Gustav Denhardt, at Lamu, the Swaheli Abdallah ben Abdelrahman, who entered the service of the Brothers Denhardt as a writer on the 13th June last year, was carried off from his house at Lamu by eight Arab soldiers on the night of the 15th-16th July.

The incident was observed from a room near at hand in the same house by the man's wife, and information of it was, on the following day, brought to Herr Denhardt. The steps which this latter thereupon took with Said ben Hamid, the Vali of Lamu, to obtain the release of the man in question, remained without result, as this official denied any knowledge of the occurrence. An emissary of the name of Mahomed ben Ali, who had meanwhile been dispatched by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Witu, and who was there agitating against the Germans, gave, some little time afterwards, a confidential warning to a Swaheli, called Omari ben Hamadi, in the employ of Gustav Denhardt, to the effect that Abdallah had been arrested by order of the Sultan, and was being kept prisoner in a house in Lamu. He added that, while being arrested, he had received two sword cuts on the upper portion of his left arm, and had had the lower portion of his right arm broken.

The inquiries which were hereupon set on foot by Herr Denhardt led, indeed, to no

result, but, nevertheless, seem to have aroused the Vali from his feeling of security, for on the 5th August three of the Elders of the place went, at his instance, to the wife of Abdallah, in company with her father, and demanded from her a declaration to the effect that she knew nothing of the incident, which it was pretended had occurred on the night in question, and that she was ignorant of the whereabouts of her husband. As she had already been given to understand by her father that in the event of her refusing to make a declaration of the kind in question the Vali had threatened him himself with imprisonment, the woman found herself obliged to make the statement desired of her, but immediately afterwards informed Herr Denhardt of what she had done, and begged for protection for herself and her father, whilst at the same time maintaining to him the truth of her former declaration.

In view of the foregoing facts, there can scarcely be a doubt that the arrest of Abdallah was carried out by the Vali of Lamu. Night-time was chosen, not only that the deed itself might be better concealed, but that, in the event of any inquiry being made into the matter, there might be no evidence forthcoming for the German Consulate.

Now, according to Article XVII of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between Germany and Zanzibar on the 20th December, 1885, such subjects of the Sultan as are employed in the service of Imperial subjects are placed under the protection of the Empire so long as the condition of employment continues.

Although this Treaty only came into effect on the 19th August, the substance of this stipulation formed the ruling practice of residence in Zanzibar, and had already found expression in the English Treaty of the 22nd July, 1840 (Article IV), and in the French Treaty of the 17th November, 1844 (Article IV), and its application had since been uncontested.

That in kidnapping Abdallah, the Vali acted not on his own responsibility, but in consequence of orders from the Sultan, is clear, from the gravity of the act as an attack upon Consular rights of protection such as no local official has as yet ventured to commit, and from the fact that, with the exception of current business, the Sultan of Zanzibar himself actively carries on the administration and working of judicial matters throughout his territory, including even the most unimportant matters. In the present instance, this view is supported by the fact that the person arrested is a relation (cousin) of the Vali, who lived in friendly personal relations with him, and the whole conduct of Said Bargash with regard to the manner in which he has treated the protest points to the same conclusion.

In removing the writer Abdallah, it is evident that the Sultan of Zanzibar was pursuing a far-reaching scheme against the influence in Witu of the brothers Denhardt.

After Herr G. Denhardt had, owing to the disappearance of his employé, been deprived of all possibility of epistolary correspondence with Sultan Achmed in Witu, the Vali of Lamu sent several Arabs to that place, and among others the above-mentioned Mohamed ben Ali as an emissary, to require the people of Witu to abandon the German Protectorate, and after driving out the Germans, who were powerless against England, and had on that account withdrawn their men-of-war from Zanzibar, to once more enter into their old relations with Zanzibar.

Repulsed by Achmet, these persons applied to his nephew and future successor, Famo Bakari, in Katawa, where Herr G. Denhardt met them in August, when they had been met with a refusal in that quarter also.

It would appear that the Sultan of Zanzibar has looked upon the withdrawal to Aden of His Majesty's ships "Möwe" and "Hyena" simultaneously with the separation of the Delimitation Commission in the light of an abandonment on the part of Germany of her colonial policy.

No. 10.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 8, 5 P.M.)

(No. 57.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, October 8, 1886, 4.10 P.M.

SULTAN ordered Governors of Benadir* to prevent Indians buying produce until native taxes are paid. Natives object. Threaten appeal to German Consul. Would

* Ports on Somali Coast.

my visiting that coast be prudent? His Highness' taking advantage of the present difficulties to burden our trade in every possible way.

He has now detained merchandize declared for transhipment because not so described in manifest.

No. 11.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 226. Africa.)

Foreign Office, October 8, 1886.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 225, Africa, of yesterday, I have to inform your Excellency that Baron Plessen communicated to-day the substance of the reports received at the Berlin Foreign Office from the Consul-General at Zanzibar respecting the occurrences at Lamu.

The Consul-General's despatches state that, on the night of the 15th July, a Swahili, named Abdallah-bin-Abdul Rahman, who had been engaged as a writer by M. Gustav Denhardt on the 13th June, was forcibly taken from his house by eight Arab soldiers. His wife, who witnessed his abduction, reported it on the following day to M. Denhardt. No satisfaction could, however, be obtained from the Vali, who denied all knowledge of what had happened.

Some little time afterwards an Agent of the Sultan's, named Mohamed-bin-Ali, who had in the meanwhile been dispatched to Witu to excite the natives against the Germans, gave a confidential warning to Omari-bin-Hamadi, a Swahili, who was in the company of Gustav Denhardt, to the effect that Abdallah had been imprisoned by the command of the Sultan, and that he was confined in a house at Lamu, having received at the time of his capture two sabre-wounds in his left upper arm, and having had his right forearm broken.

Denhardt made fresh representations, which had no better success than his former ones, but the Vali was sufficiently stirred to send to the wife three Elders of the town, accompanied by her father. Upon being given to understand that the father would suffer unless she retracted her statement, she contradicted it, but immediately afterwards sought the protection of Denhardt for herself and her father, assuring him of the truth of her original story.

It was not until after repeated efforts that the Sultan was induced to order the release of the man if he was in confinement, but up to the 2nd instant he had not been produced, and M. Denhardt is under the impression that he has died in prison.

Dr. Arendt believes that the Sultan is personally responsible for the arrest, and that His Highness' object was to prevent Denhardt from corresponding by letter with the Sultan of Witu. He says that he does not believe that a local official would have ventured on such an act without orders, and that it is well known that in all important matters of law and justice the Sultan acts in person. He adds that Abdallah was a relation of the Vali, with whom he was on friendly terms.

He further states that, immediately after the man's disappearance, various agents, including the above-mentioned Mohamed-bin-Ali, were sent to Witu, who endeavoured unsuccessfully to induce the Sultan, and afterwards, with equal want of success, to induce his nephew and heir, to renounce the German Protectorate.

Dr. Arendt believes that the withdrawal of the German ships simultaneously with the closing of the Commission led the Sultan to believe that the Imperial Government was abandoning its colonial policy.

Baron Plessen said that the Chancellor was determined to convince His Highness of his mistake; that Dr. Arendt had been instructed by telegraph to demand the dismissal and punishment of the Vali, and compensation for Abdallah or his family; and that, unless this satisfaction were at once conceded, it would be enforced by the German squadron.

The story reported by the German Consul-General is circumstantial, and it appears that the Sultan and his Governor have, during the many weeks that have elapsed since Abdallah's disappearance, taken no active steps to disprove it, though, if the statement had been a fabrication, it could hardly have been difficult for the authorities of the Island of Lamu to trace the missing man. I have consequently instructed Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, by telegraph, energetically to advise the Sultan to concede the German demands, as by so doing His Highness will escape

the danger of a hostile visit from the German squadron, while it will be open to him subsequently to disprove the story if it is untrue.

I have informed your Excellency by telegraph of the dispatch of this instruction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 12.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 20. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 8, 1886, 7.50 P.M.

LAMU.

Acting Consul-General in Zanzibar has been instructed, by telegraph, strongly to advise Sultan to concede German demands.

No. 13.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 226 A. Africa. Ext. 20.)

Foreign Office, October 8, 1886.

Sir, I TO-DAY informed your Excellency, by telegraph, that the Acting British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar had received telegraphic instructions strongly to advise His Highness the Sultan to concede the demands made by Germany in connection with the outrage said to have been committed at Lamu upon the Secretary of M. Denhardt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 14.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 8, 1886, 7.50 P.M.

YOUR German colleague reported imprisonment by Governor of Lamu of a native servant of Denhardt under German protection. Sultan said to have tardily ordered release, but the man, though arrested in July, had not been released on the 2nd instant.

Prince Bismarck demands dismissal and punishment of Governor and compensation for sufferer. In case of refusal, German squadron will enforce satisfaction.

You should energetically urge Sultan to yield to demands before fleet appears. If Governor is innocent this could be proved later, but danger is imminent.

No. 15.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 143 A. Africa. Ext. 30.)

Foreign Office, October 8, 1886.

Sir, I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to state that his Lordship informed you to-day by telegraph that the German Representative at Zanzibar has reported to his Government the imprisonment by the Governor of Lamu of a native secretary of Herr Denhardt, who was in the enjoyment of German protection.

It is added that the Sultan has at length ordered the man's release, but that, although arrested so long ago as July, he had not been set at liberty on the 2nd of this month.

The dismissal and punishment of the Governor of Lamu, together with compensation for the sufferer, have been demanded by Prince Bismarck, who threatens that, in case of refusal, the German squadron will enforce satisfaction.

His Lordship has instructed you to urge the Sultan energetically to yield to these

demands before the fleet appears, observing that the danger is imminent, and that the Governor, if wrongly accused, would be able hereafter to prove his innocence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 16.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Baron von Plessen.

Foreign Office, October 9, 1886.

M. le Baron,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Zanzibar has been instructed by telegraph strongly to advise the Sultan to concede the German demands for reparation on account of the incident at Lamu.

I have, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 17.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 12.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, October 12, 1886.

SULTAN'S correspondence entirely exculpates him personally, His Highness having assured me that the German Consul-General has not alluded to incident referred to in your telegram of 8th since 19th August.

I have induced him to send steamer to bring Governor for examination in presence of German Consul-General and his accuser, and also have drafted a letter of explanation, which His Highness has sent to German Consul-General, worded so as to forestall German action, and leave no further excuse for pending demands.

No. 18.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 13, 6.50 P.M.)

(No. 9. Africa. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, October 13, 1886, 5.10 P.M.

DR. KRAUEL left for London this morning.

The Chancellor has instructed Count Hatzfeldt to return to London at the beginning of next week, although his leave will only be half over, in order to watch the negotiations regarding Zanzibar and to support Dr. Krauel. Count Bismarck tells me that his father attaches the greatest importance to the successful issue of these negotiations, and will instruct Count Hatzfeldt to press the bilateral nature of the question as explained in my despatch No. 71, Africa.

His Excellency spoke with the greatest satisfaction of the friendly manner in which your Lordship had listened to Baron Plessen when he spoke upon the subject.

No. 19.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, October 13.)

(No. 74. Africa. Confidential. Ext. 9.)
My Lord,

Berlin, October 13, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 72, Africa, of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Dr. Krauel left for London this morning.

Count Hatzfeldt, although his leave will only be half over, has been instructed by Prince Bismarck to return to London at the beginning of next week, in order to watch the negotiations with regard to Zanzibar, and to give his support to Dr. Krauel.

Count Bismarck tells me that the greatest importance is attached by the Chancellor to the successful issue of these negotiations, and that Count Hatzfeldt will

be instructed to press the bilateral nature of the question, as explained to your Lordship in my despatch No. 71, Africa, of the 2nd instant.

I may add that the greatest satisfaction was expressed by Count Bismarck at the friendly manner in which your Lordship had listened to the communication made by Baron Plessen with regard to the questions at issue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 19*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 231. Africa. Ext. 21.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 13, 1886.

I INCLOSE copy of a telegram which has been received from Mr. Holmwood, Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, stating that the Sultan, as soon as he received the communication which Mr. Holmwood had been instructed to make to him, dispatched a steamer to bring over the Governor of Lamu for examination in the presence of his accuser and of the German Consul-General.*

I have sent this information to your Excellency by telegraph.

You will see that Mr. Holmwood considers that the correspondence proves that the Sultan is personally free from blame, and that he states that the German Consul-General had not made any communication to His Highness on the subject since the 19th August.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 20.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 14, 2.9 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, October 14, 1886.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 12th, German Consul has now mentioned difficulty for first time, and asked my assistance, which I immediately promised. Should he ask for Her Majesty's ship to bring witness, ought I to comply?

I have not disclosed previous knowledge of Sultan's recent action, as, to be effective, it must appear spontaneous.

No. 21.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 15, 1886.

A DIFFICULTY has arisen at Zanzibar respecting the reported seizure of a German-protected subject by the Governor of Lamu. The Acting British Consul-General is making an earnest endeavour, under instructions from the Earl of Iddesleigh, to arrange an amicable settlement. He has inquired, by telegraph, whether, if the German Consul-General asks for his assistance in bringing witnesses from Lamu, he might, as there is no German man-of-war present, request the dispatch of one of Her Majesty's vessels to fetch them.

I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will move their Lordships, if there is a vessel available, to give directions, by telegraph, that she may be employed on this service if the necessity arises.

He would be glad to learn, as soon as possible, the decision of their Lordships.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

* No. 17.

No. 22.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Admiralty, October 18, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter respecting the reported seizure of a German-protected subject by the Governor of Lamu, and in which you request to be informed whether there is a vessel available to be sent to Lamu should the necessity arise.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Earl of Iddesleigh that the following telegram was dispatched (in cypher) on the 15th October to the British naval officer at Zanzibar, care of British Consul:—

"Vessel required to proceed to Lamu.
"Report name, and wait instructions."

But, as no reply has been received, I am to suggest that the British Consul at Zanzibar should be asked, by telegraph, what steps he has taken to cause the telegram in question to be delivered to the British naval officer at Zanzibar, observing that my Lords have not yet received any report of a ship of war having been left in Zanzibar waters by the Commander-in-chief, who is cruising, and is not due at Aden until the 7th November.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 23.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 20, 1886.

YOUR telegram No. 59 of 14th.

Is there a British man-of-war at Zanzibar?

What have you done about delivery of telegram sent from Admiralty on 15th?

No. 24.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 232. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 20, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 231, Africa, of the 13th instant, I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of telegraphic correspondence with Acting Consul-General Holmwood, and of correspondence with the Admiralty, respecting the affair at Lamu.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 25.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 23.)

Sir,

Admiralty, October 23, 1886.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Earl of Iddesleigh that they have no objection to the dispatch of Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer" to Lamu if it is considered necessary.

I am, however, to request that their Lordships may be favoured with instructions for transmission to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer" for his guidance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

* Nos. 20, 21, and 22.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 23, 1886.*
WITH reference to the Admiralty letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to acquaint you that a telegram has been received from Mr. Holmwood, Acting British Consul-General at Zanzibar, stating that the telegram sent by your Department to his care—which he is unable to decypher—awaits the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer."

This vessel, Consul Holmwood states, is expected at Zanzibar in the course of a few days, and, in laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, —I am to request you to move their Lordships to cause Lord Iddesleigh to be informed whether there is any objection to her proceeding to Lamu on her arrival at Zanzibar, if required to do so.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 145A. Ext. 32.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 24, 1886.*
THE Earl of Iddesleigh has caused you to be informed to-day by telegraph that, in the event of the Sultan of Zanzibar consulting you with regard to his adhesion to the Berlin Act, you should point out to His Highness the mode of adhesion provided in Article 37 of the Act, which requires that the notification of adhesion should be sent to Berlin.

You have also been directed to explain that under Article 1 of the Act, adhesion would not entail the abandonment by him of his existing Tariff rights, but would merely place him in the same position in this respect as is occupied by Portugal with regard to Mozambique.

You have been instructed to advise His Highness to make a reservation to this effect in his notification of adhesion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Badger to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received at the Foreign Office, October .)

81, Leamington Road Villas, Westbourne Park,
October 13, 1886.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the inclosed letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar, which, in accordance with His Highness' request, I have translated into English. The gist of the Sultan's complaint is that the new Treaty, owing to his inexperience in such matters when it was drawn up, entails an annual loss to his revenue of upwards of 20,000*l.*, and he earnestly entreats your Lordship to direct a revision of the Tariff appended to the Treaty, the operation of which, he contends, has unfairly induced that loss.

I venture these remarks, not by way of expressing any opinion on the Sultan's grievance, but in order to set before you in a few words what it is not easy to gather from the prolixity of his letter.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Translation from the Arabic.)

In the name of God, the Pitiful, the Compassionate!

TO his most noble, eminent, and highly-respected Excellency Lord Salisbury, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. May his glory, happiness, and prosperity be perpetual!

The object of this letter to your Excellency is, in the first place, to inquire respecting your welfare, and secondly, to convey to you our most heartfelt greeting and congratulations. In the next place, I beg to inform your Excellency that, with respect to the [recent] Treaty of Friendship and Commerce agreed upon between us and the exalted British Government, it is stated in the Tariff appended to the said Treaty that all produce and articles not mentioned in the Tariff should be free from all duty. At the time we did not enumerate those articles and products, because the collection of the customs dues had not been in our hands since our father's time, but were farmed to others by us until the commencement of the new year (corresponding with the 19th August, 1886), when the collection of the dues fell, for the first time, into our hands. When, in consequence thereof, we issued orders on the subject, and appointed collectors to receive the dues, the head official came and reported to us that as many as fifty-five articles were not mentioned in the Tariff—articles not of foreign produce, but the growth of our own territories, the payment of the duty on which mainly affected our own subjects—whereby a serious loss accrued to us. We cannot conceive how it happened that Sir John Kirk, who was most zealous in the matter [of the Treaty], should have overlooked this result. Hence we address your benignant Excellency on the subject, and lay before you herewith a list of the articles referred to, in order to show that they all consist of the produce of our territories, and are imported by our subjects. Should no duty be leviable thereon, then the loss to us will be very serious indeed. We feel assured, however, that it is not your wish that we should be a loser; on the contrary, we are confident that you desire that we should be a gainer, and that our prosperity should increase. I am fully aware that your Excellency has no cognizance of the products and articles referred to, for even we ourselves did not know of them until the collection of the customs dues fell into our hands. Hence we look to your Excellency for kindly aid and favour in this matter, for our hope is centred in you; otherwise we shall be destitute of means to forward the improvement of our country and its buildings. The imports from foreign countries pay 5 per cent. duty, the total of which does not supply one tenth of what is required for the objects just mentioned; but if, in addition to that deficit, we are to forfeit the duty on the articles to which we specially refer, the result will be a loss to us which you will not approve of, and such as neither Her Majesty nor her Ministers would sanction. The support which they have rendered to us and to our subjects is of

ancient date, hence we look for a favourable answer from you in accordance with our previous experience of your good-will towards us. At the same time I feel ashamed at having brought this matter to your notice; but since the operation of the new Treaty the subject, owing to our great loss through the same, obliges me to trouble your Excellency with it, feeling assured, as we do, that you will not sanction that loss.

(Salaam.)

Written 11th of Dzi'l-Hijjah, A.H. 1303 (10th September 1886).

From your loving friend,

(Signed) BARGHASH-BIN-SAID.

By order,
(Signed) MUHAMMAD-BIN-SALIM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

LIST of Articles, the products of the African inland and island Territories of the Sayyid Barghash, including Zanzibar, which are not mentioned in the Tariff.

Sugar in jars (?) and other kinds of sugar.	Sea-jamajim (?).
Cocoa-nuts.	Rice.
Dried cocoa-nuts called "kuwairah."	Waranjah (?).
Honey.	Sugar-cane.
Rope.	Bags of all kinds of food.
Wax.	Planks (?).
Clove-sticks.	Dye woods.
Flour.	Mawākīā (?) and pearls.
Baskets (?).	Vessels for wheat and cloves.
Mats (?).	Sesame oil.
Jawāmbī (?).	Cocoa-nut oil.
Mashabī, a kind of fish (?).	Spears and lances.
Straw for matting.	Bows and arrows.
Straw of the Jawāmbī.	Fans.
Vessels from Kilwah, called "Jamānadāt."	Kerāy, from the "Al-Muezi," and all kinds of wood imported therefrom.
Shakey oil or ointment.	Dragon's blood.
Birds of all kinds.	Fat.
Ghee.	White amber.
Gums.	Charcoal.
Myrrh.	Mahūju (?).
Frankincense.	Bang.
Aloes.	All kinds of saffron.
Birds' and peacocks' plumage.	Asses.
— of fine wood, of all kinds.	Dāra (?).
Firewood.	Dyes for leather.
Noorah (arsenic and lime).	Cotton.
Bees' honey.	And all other products of Africa.
Mother-of-pearl shells.	

Many of the names in this list are local names, or are given in some African dialect, such as I am unacquainted with.—G. P. B.

Annex I.

Memorandum by Sir J. Kirk on the preceding Letter.

This letter to Lord Salisbury is similar in tenour to one His Highness has addressed to myself, which I herewith inclose, couched in stronger language, and showing more clearly His Highness' mind, and his wish to be free from that essential part of the new agreement whereby he deliberately undertook to adhere to a fixed Tariff, to be reconsidered at five yearly periods, in consideration that this Tariff should apply to subjects of the European Treaty Powers.

His Highness is an intelligent man, and he personally conducted every step of the negotiation, both with the German Agent and myself. Nothing can be more clear than that such an agreement as the above was the basis on which negotiations were conducted, and this is clearly expressed in the Arabic text, both of our Treaty and the German. No Arab, I venture to say, would dream of asserting, as His Highness does in his letter to me, that no foreign Government has ever prescribed to another that its subjects should only pay what that outside Government has decreed for them. Such an assertion clearly shows that His Highness, in this, is acting under

outside influences; besides, the statement is untrue, seeing His Highness voluntarily entered into the agreement, which is stated in the Treaty to have been one for which consideration was given by both Germany and ourselves.

I therefore assert that His Highness was fully aware both of the general nature of the bargain and of the details, and that before the Tariff was finally settled he had himself gone into every detail, and viewed it in every bearing.

I am in possession of reliable information to show that His Highness is now imposing many new taxes that are in violation of the Treaty, and enforcing them in a manner the most injurious to our traders and vexatious to the public.

Most fortunately His Highness has thus given us an honourable escape from an impossible position; when we made the new Treaty it was assumed that France would join us in an arrangement so favourable to the development of the Sultan's dominions. I had, from the first, pointed out that if France did not act in this with Germany and ourselves the new agreement would lead to disastrous results. France has not joined, and there is no likelihood that she will; we can, therefore, now inform His Highness that, as he repudiates the principle of the new Treaty, circumstances induce us to relieve him from all his new obligations, and that we revert to the original Treaty, which otherwise would have been in abeyance. Nothing should be more gratifying than this to His Highness; but he will live to see the fatal mistake he has made. Under the new Treaty, besides innumerable other advantages, he was secured heavy dues *ad valorem* on all the main products of the interior coming from the German dominions in the interior. Germany, if she follows our example, will no longer be hampered with this onerous condition, but will impose her own terms.

His Highness is living for the time in a fool's paradise; he imagines that he can play one Power off against another, and forgets to whom he is indebted for his recent narrow escape. He has, I can see, fallen under the advice of a gang of low Indians and French traders, and it is my opinion that Mr. Holmwood should, at the same time that he notifies the abandonment of the new Treaty, inform His Highness of the steps now being taken by Her Majesty's Government, which have prevented the dispatch of a second German naval squadron, and which have in view the security of his dominions on the coast. I think that plain speaking is now needed, for His Highness is evidently forgetful of how much we have done for him, and he imagines that he can escape from conditions which he has solemnly undertaken to observe, and which he perfectly understood.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

October 22, 1886.

Annex 2.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Sir J. Kirk.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

I write to inform you that when, on the 1st of Nôrôz (the 16th August, 1886) the levying of the customs dues was taken into our hands, the Receiver of the dues came to us and informed us of the articles, to the number of fifty-five, which were not mentioned in the Tariff (as leviable) upon our subjects, consisting of the productions of our territories. We could not think that you would do such a thing as this, seeing that we had made you our chosen friend, and consulted you in all matters, whether small or great.

We cannot conceive what could have possessed you, considering your knowledge of all this, that these articles were not mentioned in the Tariff. You know well, moreover, the serious loss which the absence [from the Tariff] of the dues on these articles must occasion me. You also know that I was not aware of them, for the Regulations of the Custom-house had been observed by us from the time of our revered father up to this Nôrôz, when the dues were taken into our hands. I have since looked into this matter, which, if I had known before, how could I have assented to a decision that our subjects should pay us nothing on those articles which we have mentioned? For what Government has ever undertaken to prescribe to another Government that its subjects should only pay what that [outside] Government has decreed for them? All the people are talking and saying, "This is Sir John Kirk's work; this is his doing!" In consequence of this state of things, we have been unable to levy dues on those articles. Nevertheless, we will not abandon them; but

we directed the Receivers of the dues to take what was given to them, and to say nothing to those who refused to pay until we heard from his Excellency the Wazir [Lord Salisbury, I suppose] in reply to our application to him. I feel sure that when this matter is brought to his notice he will not take part against us therein, seeing that the loss to us will be most serious. You did not make much of this when I mentioned it on the renewal of the Treaty, and this my loss is the outcome thereof. You are furthermore aware that when the Germans desired an alleviation of the duty on tobacco the Treaty [with them] was not completed, so that they suffer no loss in that respect: but how is it with us?

I had wished to tell you about the affair of the ship "Sulaimân Dâra," but were I to do so it would cause you more annoyance. Perhaps the Consul Holmwood will explain it to you. We discussed the matter with [him, Holmwood?] several times. At last we told him, "We know full well, albeit we may not be able to answer you, that this rule was observed at the Zanzibar Custom-house when Taria took the Customs, and the same prevailed when he left them. All the others are with us, and if you wish us to explain the matter fully, let us know." Hinsaîj, the Wakil of Zîrâm, has verified our claim against them to the amount of 79,567 rupees. We informed the Consul Holm[wood?] of this, but as yet the discussion has not come to an end. Doubtless you will receive intelligence thereof. Salâm.

Give our best salâms to Lady Kirk and the children.

Written by His Highness' order by his Mamlûk, Muhammed-bin-Sâlim.

Dated 11th of Dzi'l-Hijjah, A.H. 1303 (10th September, 1886).

From your friend Barghash-bin-Saïd.

Annex 3.

LIST of the Articles, products of the African inland and island Territories of the Sayyid Barghash, including Zanzibar, which are not mentioned in the Tariff.

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 27.]

No. 28.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

(No. 163.)

My Lord.

Zanzibar September 7, 1886.

REFERRING to my Reports Nos. 160 and 162 of the 28th August, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the joint note which the German Consul-General and I placed in the Sultan's hands, calling attention to the two points wherein we considered His Highness had misunderstood the meaning of our new Treaties, and making the necessary reservations regarding any Treaty rights which might be infringed by the action he had taken.

His Highness replied to our representations in a letter, translation of which is inclosed, which, though somewhat unconnected, and not altogether relevant to the questions submitted to him, shows clearly his opinion that there is nothing to prevent his levying upon his own subjects any imposts he may choose, and that the articles omitted from our Special Tariff are those he had at once selected as most open to such taxation.

I endeavoured to explain more fully to His Highness the exact nature of the two separate issues we had referred for the consideration of our respective Governments, but it was very evident that he desired to avoid recognizing that these involved an inquiry into the meaning of the Treaty.

I also assured His Highness, in reference to the intention he expressed of writing to your Lordship, that I would gladly assist him in forwarding any arguments he might desire to advance in support of his views.

I shall defer till later on any further report on the effects of the present fiscal arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir,

Zanzibar, September 3, 1886.

I AM informed that your Highness has levied new taxes upon certain products of your country which are not included in the Special Tariff of the Treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and Zanzibar.

Although fully realizing the difficulties accompanying the operation of the said Treaty in presence of the delay which other nations have found necessary in modifying their commercial relations with your Highness, and though desirous of avoiding any action which might embarrass your Highness while matters remain in their present situation, I cannot, with respect to the new taxes in question, refrain from reminding your Highness of the provisions of Article IX of our Treaty and the explanatory note appended to that document, in virtue of which all the so-called native taxes are entirely abolished, and all articles not included in the Tariff are free of any duty.

Understanding, moreover, that the Customs authorities and other officers in your Highness' service are collecting the special export duties permitted in Article VIII of our Treaty to be levied on merchandize and produce included in the Tariff, without allowing British subjects any option as to time of payment, I would also call your Highness' attention to the said Article and to Article XI, in which the right to exercise such option up to the time of shipment is expressly implied.

Under these circumstances, I have the honour to leave in your Highness' hands this record of my reservations in regard to the foregoing questions, pending any decision that may be come to between my Government and your Highness in regard to the Treaty rights involved therein.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

September 6, 1886.

WE have received your honoured letter of the 3rd September, and have understood what you mention about the delay of other nations in entering into the Treaty; this we have understood. And we have ordered those who receive the duties to do so according to the Treaties; but we have to tell you that when the Treaty was made, in the time of Sir John Kirk, our business was not like that of the merchants, for the customs, since the time of my late father, were rented by the Banians, and we did not therefore at the time know anything, or care to inquire, regarding the details, either of the exports or imports of our kingdom, but we calculated only upon the total of the rent from year to year. When, however, the customs came into our hands we looked into the details, and we found there were fifty-five sorts of produce not mentioned in the Tariff on which we estimated an evident loss for us, and we have considered the duties on these articles should fall upon our subjects. We were thus surprised that they should be distinguished from the subjects of the other nations, in that it is provided in the Treaties that every article imported from foreign countries shall pay 5 per cent., why should our subjects be exempt from the duties on these things or others?

We, during our life, never heard, in all the Treaties that are between Governments, that a Government interferes to prevent another Government's subjects from paying their King anything he requires, and we have no doubt his Excellency Lord Salisbury will not wish such a loss to fall on us, and we shall write a letter to his Excellency explaining the matter, that he may think over it for us, and we shall also write a letter to his honour the Wuzer Prince Bismarck to the same effect.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

(No. 166.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 15, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Villiers Lister's despatch of the 23rd July, with its inclosure, regarding a complaint made to your Lordship by Baron von Plessen, founded upon a statement of the German Consul-General here to the effect that the expedition sent to the Kilimanjaro district on the 16th May by a Syndicate of British merchants was accompanied by an escort of soldiers lent by the Sultan.

It is scarcely necessary to assure your Lordship that such a proceeding could not have taken place without the knowledge of Sir John Kirk, who would not have failed to report the circumstance. The assertion, however, is wholly without foundation, though it is possible that an incident which did occur may have been misrepresented by native informers in a way that, unless sifted, may have given some colour to the rumour which appears to have reached the German Consulate.

The occurrence alluded to was the engagement by Mr. Buchanan, the leader of the expedition, of Mr. Martin, a Maltese, who accompanied Mr. Joseph Thomson during his journey through the Masailand, and who afterwards accepted a temporary engagement as Armourer to His Highness' troops. It was well known, however, that Mr. Martin had resigned the Sultan's service before accepting this, which was one out of several similar offers that had recently been made to him.

The only other circumstance which could possibly have given rise to the statement referred to by Baron von Plessen is mentioned in the inclosed letter from General Mathews, replying to a request that he would say whether any truth attached to the report.

No one, however, possessing any acquaintance with the country, or having trustworthy sources of information, could have been really misled by such rumours, which certainly amounted to nothing more than the customary gossip of an Oriental city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 29.

General Mathews to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

Dear Holmwood,

Zanzibar, September 10, 1886.

IN reply to your inquiry, there is no truth in the report you refer to. Mr. Martin, who accompanied the Mackinnon expedition to Kilimanjaro, had resigned his temporary post in His Highness' the Sultan's service before accepting Buchanan's offer. The only thing that might have given rise even to a native rumour that the expedition was escorted by His Highness' soldiers was that, wishing to send letters and some of the Chagga people that had been sent to see me back to Kilimanjaro, I took advantage of the protection offered by Buchanan's caravan to send two postmen and the Chagga people with them for safety on the road. It is my rule to send postmen with any caravan that may be going to Chagga, and these men had no official or unofficial connection with the caravan.

Trusting that you are quite well, very truly yours, &c.

(Signed)

L. W. MATHEWS.

No. 30.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

(No. 170.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 23, 1886.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 159 of the 18th August, regarding the new system of native taxes on all produce of these dominions not included in our Special

Tariff, I have the honour to report that the obstructions to trade and other evils which it was foreseen must follow the Sultan's action are already being developed.

Finding the tenders made by British Indians for farming the new duties were generally less favourable than he had anticipated, His Highness intrusted their collection, with a few exceptions, to a promiscuous staff of untrained and irresponsible retainers—a combination of the undisciplined mercenaries of his irregular force, with the swarm of hangers-on who, in accordance with Eastern custom, have attached themselves to his household.

According to report, which there is every reason to believe reliable, this ill-regulated gang of tax-gatherers are combining with their ordinary duties a system of robbery and violence, alternated with bribery, which, while creating a feeling of alarm and distrust among growers of produce, is also no doubt greatly diminishing the revenue which His Highness would otherwise be deriving from the new imposts.

Owing to these proceedings, and also to the fact that produce coming from distant plantations will not bear the burden now imposed upon it, local supplies are rapidly falling-off, the market prices on all articles grown in the island have nearly doubled, wages are rising, the rents of shops and stores in the bazaars, which had only recently recovered from the effects of four years of trade depression, and which are chiefly the property of British subjects, are again declining, while the value of land and house property has become seriously depreciated. The ill-effect on the mass of the population is shown by a marked increase of theft and an ill-concealed discontent; but it is hopeless to expect that the faintest rumour of what is occurring will be allowed to reach the Sultan, whose present surroundings unhappily render attempts to give good advice extremely difficult, and every hint liable to be misconstrued.

In regard to the produce of the coast not taxable under the Tariff, His Highness having continued to collect the new imposts direct from our Indian traders, and having even proceeded so far as to detain their goods in cases where payment was refused, I issued a public notice explaining the duties to which British subjects were liable under the new Treaty.

In furnishing His Highness with a translation of this document, I informed him that, though in accordance with the joint note I should take no immediate steps in connection with the questions that had been reserved, I should be compelled to protect British trade against any imposts which might be levied in direct violation of Treaty.

After the circulation of the Consular notice, the wealthier and more independent merchants successfully resisted payment of the extra duties; but, owing to the power the Sultan possesses of secretly injuring the trade of persons who thwart his wishes, the weaker traders have feared to assert their rights, and have generally continued to pay these illegal exactions.

Although fully alive to the inexpediency of an apparent acquiescence in such a proceeding, I have thought it best to avoid interference where no complaint has been made, feeling that when your Lordship's views on the several questions that have been submitted are definitely expressed, I shall be able to deal comprehensively with the various difficulties which are accompanying the present anomalous state of our commercial relations here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 31.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

(No. 171.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 23, 1886.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 160 of the 28th August, in reference to the difficulties consequent on the non-concurrence of France in the fiscal Regulations of our new Treaty, I have the honour to report that, during an interview with two British merchants, who, on the eve of the arrival of the last mail, came to protest against the payment of the duty of 25 per cent. on spirits, I took occasion to assure them that, while regretting my inability in this instance to protect them from differential treatment, I had fully informed your Lordship of the facts, and felt no doubt that arrangements were being made at home which would save them from a similar disadvantage in future, as well as from the danger which now threatened them

of seeing their trade transferred to foreign houses. I strongly advised their submitting to the losses on the present occasion, amounting respectively to 60*l.* and 40*l.* only, as any nominal transference of their goods to a French house would be likely to precipitate the evil they most feared, and would undoubtedly be viewed by the Sultan as a breach of faith on our part. In deference to these considerations, both parties consented to pay the new duty on the consignments now arriving.

An unpleasant complication with the Sultan has therefore, for the present, been averted; but one of the parties has since lodged a protest, copy of which is inclosed, probably with the object of protecting himself as a consignee from any charge of negligence.

I have since learned from my German colleague that a Hamburg firm here, seizing the opportunity presented by the embarrassment of our merchants, has telegraphed home for immediate consignments of whisky, gin, &c., after arranging with a French subject for the landing of the goods in his name in consideration of a commission of 1 per cent. Under these circumstances, it will be impossible to bring any further pressure in order to restrain British subjects from adopting a similar course, but, in the meantime, it may be trusted the present inequality will have been remedied.

The Sultan continues to levy the Tariff duties on produce of this island and of Pemba in kind from his own subjects, and on produce of the mainland from the British Indian traders; but these measures being necessary for his protection while France holds aloof from the new Treaty arrangements, I have remained silent respecting them. In regard to the option as to time of payment of these dues, I have taken no further step beyond embodying in the Consular notice, referred to in my former despatch of to-day's date, a summary of the Treaty clauses implying such option, at the same time privately informing our leading merchants that it would be advisable for the present merely to observe and report upon the working of the existing arrangements in so far as they affect this right.

His Highness has been very reticent regarding the action of the foreign Consulates which decline to recognize the new Treaties; but I learn through a private channel that the French Consul has fully supported M. Cottoni, a French planter at Pemba, in resisting payment of the new clove duty, and also of the tax on cocoa-nuts. His Highness strongly urged his claim at any rate to 5 per cent. import duty on the landing of M. Cottoni's produce at Zanzibar; but M. Raffray replied that, as His Highness had chosen to negotiate new Treaties with England and Germany without consulting France, he should insist on French subjects sharing all the advantages those nations had secured without being bound by the corresponding obligations. He added that next mail would probably bring instructions for amending the French Treaty, but that he believed his Government would never consent to the new duty on spirits or to French landholders being subjected to taxes on their produce.

M. Raffray now claims for coal arriving for the French mail-steamers exemption from the import duty, on what grounds I have as yet been unable to ascertain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 31.

Mr. Mould to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

Sir,

Zanzibar, September 13, 1886.

REFERRING to my interview relative to the new Treaty of Commerce with His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and the duties leviable, more especially on spirits, I have to inform you that the French subjects are clearing their goods at the previous rate, viz., 5 per cent. in lieu of 25 per cent. as now fixed, and that British subjects are debarred from obtaining the same advantage, notwithstanding the most-favoured-nation clause which stands in the Treaty.

Under the above circumstances, on behalf of the consignors of 150 cases of whisky, marked M 201 | 350, *ex* British India steamer "Loodiana and Oriental," I hereby protest against the payment of 25 per cent. duty, and beg you will cause my protest to be registered, notwithstanding payment of the duty being made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. MOULD.

No. 31*.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

(No. 176.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 27, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 25th instant, instructing me to take certain measures for rendering assistance to our missionaries in Uganda, to which I replied that your Lordship's orders were being carried out, adding that I was in communication with Sir Evelyn Baring regarding the best means of relieving Emin Bey at Wadelay.

Although it is impossible not to continue anxious respecting the fate of our subjects in Uganda, I feel that all practicable steps that can possibly aid them in their present peril are being taken as promptly as circumstances permit, and your Lordship's telegram confirms this view.

The Sultan's messenger referred to in my despatch No. 173 of the 23rd instant has just returned from the coast, and reports that the Arab whose presence here was considered desirable is still two days' march from the coast; but His Highness writes me that one Suliman-bin-Zobeir, who is known to Sir John Kirk, is, in his opinion, eminently qualified to carry out the mission your Lordship suggests. He adds that this Arab shall be ready to start on Thursday next, and in the meantime he will prepare a letter to King Mwanga in the sense I have indicated, and give such orders as I may recommend in regard to his Agent's dealings with that Chief, and his communications with our missionaries.

I shall still make an effort to see the Arab I first referred to before sending the party off, as there are some points in connection with the recent accounts we have received on which further light may probably be thrown.

I shall write fully to Mr. Mackay by this opportunity, giving him advice for his guidance at the present juncture, and warning him that further action may probably be undertaken.

Should it be decided to relieve Emin Bey, some future arrangements in regard to Uganda will inevitably have to be considered, for even if the most fertile province among Egypt's outlying dependencies is to be abandoned, the loyal population which has so long remained faithful to the Egyptian Government would be completely and indefinitely isolated were our missionaries simply withdrawn and the infamous King of Uganda allowed to remain a standing menace to travellers crossing through his country.

As it is probable that before this despatch is received Her Majesty's Minister at Cairo will have communicated with your Lordship on this subject, it is unnecessary at present to enter further into the question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 32.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

(No. 77A. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Berlin, October 23, 1886.

DURING the week two articles have appeared in the "Cologne Gazette" calculated to inspire the belief that England and Germany are again wrangling over colonial questions, especially as regards East Africa. I called Count Bismarck's attention to these articles to-day, and said that I thought it was very undesirable that such statements should appear in a newspaper which was held to be inspired by the German Government at a moment when negotiations of a delicate and of a perfectly friendly nature were proceeding, and that they were likely rather to hinder than to contribute to the good understanding which we so much desired.

Count Bismarck replied that he was very glad that I had spoken to him on the subject, that his attention had already been called to the articles in question, and that he had caused an intimation to be sent to the editor that he wished such statements in the paper to be discontinued, as they had no foundation.

His Excellency added that they emanated from writers whom his father termed

the "colonial jingoes," that they were very difficult to keep within bounds, and that they gave a great deal of trouble.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 33.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 25.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, October 25, 1886.

REFERRING to your letter of the 23rd instant, and to Admiralty reply of that date, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decypher of a telegram, dated to-day, from Captain Woodward, of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," at Mozambique, respecting Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer."

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MAC GREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Captain Woodward, R.N., to Mr. Macgregor.

(Telegraphic.)

"Turquoise," at Mozambique, October 25, 1886, 7 A.M.

"REINDEER" Zanzibar waiting for orders.

I shall proceed Madagascar Wednesday morning.

No. 34.

Points of Agreement between British and German Governments respecting Zanzibar and adjoining Territory, arranged by Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Krauel, and approved by the Earl of Iddesleigh, October 26, 1886.

1. GREAT BRITAIN and Germany recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan over the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the smaller islands within a radius of 12 nautical miles round those two islands, as well as over the Islands of Lamu and Mafia.

On the mainland they recognize a continuous line of coast from the Minengani River at the head of Tunghi Bay to Kipini; the line commencing on the south at the mouth of the Minengani River follows that river for 5 nautical miles, and continues thence on the line of latitude to the point where that line strikes the right bank of the Rovuma River, crossing the Rovuma and running down its left bank. The line has thence an internal depth of 10 nautical miles from the coast, measured direct into the interior from high water-mark.

The northern limit includes Kau. To the north of Kipini they recognize the stations of Kismayu, Brawa, Meurka, and Magadisho, with radii of 10 nautical miles, and of Washeik with a radius of 5 nautical miles.

2. Great Britain engages to support negotiations of Germany with the Sultan for the leasing by His Highness to the German African Company of the Customs duties at the ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Pangani in return for an annual payment by the Company.

3. The two Powers agree to a delimitation of their respective spheres of influence on this portion of the East Coast of Africa, of the same character as that to which they have agreed as regards the Gulf of Guinea.

The territory to which the arrangement applies is bounded on the south by the Rovuma River, and on the north by a line drawn from the mouth of the Tana River, following that river or its affluents to the point of intersection of the Equator and the 38th degree of east longitude, thence striking diagonally to the point of intersection of the 1st degree of north latitude with the 37th degree of east longitude, where it terminates.

The line of demarcation starts from the mouth of the River Wanga or Umbe,

runs direct to Lake Jipé, passes along the eastern side and round the northern side of the lake, and crosses the Lumi River; after which it passes mid-way between the territories of Taveita and Chagga, skirts the northern base of the Kilimanjaro range, and thence is drawn diagonally to the point on the eastern side of Lake Victoria Nyanza, where the 1st degree of south latitude strikes the lake.

Great Britain engages not to make acquisitions of territory, accept Protectorates, or interfere with the extension of German influence to the south of this line; and Germany makes the same engagement as regards the north of this line.

4. Great Britain will use her good offices to promote a friendly arrangement of the rival claims of the Sultan and the German East African Company to the Kilimanjaro districts.

5. The two Powers recognize the coast-line of Witu as commencing to the north of Kipini, and continuing to the northern extremity of Manda Bay.

6. Great Britain and Germany will jointly invite the Sultan to accede to the Act of Berlin, with reservation of His Highness' existing rights under the 1st Article of the Act.

7. Germany agrees to adhere to the Declaration of the recognition of the independence of Zanzibar signed by Great Britain and France on the 10th March, 1862.

October 26, 1886.

No. 35.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 26, 1886.

WITH reference to the Admiralty letters of the 23rd and 25th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the instructions that should be sent to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer" should be to the effect that that officer should proceed to Lamu, if requested to do so by Mr. Holmwood, Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, in order to bring witnesses with regard to an accusation that has been brought against the Governor of Lamu by the German Consul-General.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood has been informed this morning, by telegraph, that the "Reindeer" is available for the service in question if required.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 36.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 28.)

(No. 79. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, October 26, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 78, Africa, of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of an article which has appeared this morning in the "Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," stating that the articles which have appeared recently in the "Cologne Gazette" on difficulties between Germany and England in regard to East Africa are without foundation, and that Germany has, in fact, no kind of complaint to make against England in regard to colonial policy.

Count Bismarck told me to-day that this article had been written at his request.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Extract from the "Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of October 26, 1886.

(Translation.)

THE "Cologne Gazette" has, on more than one occasion lately, taken the opportunity of entering into a critical examination of the relations existing between Germany and England with regard to East Africa, and on the 22nd instant it returned to the subject in a leading article, in which it is said, "The fear that England would attempt to hamper German interests in East Africa by secret intrigues is confirmed to us from a reliable source."

The press here has more than once expressed the suspicion that the informer ("Gewährsmann") of the "Cologne Gazette" is a well-known African traveller, who lately spent a considerable time in Berlin. Whoever he may be, it is certain that his apprehensions are unfounded, and the articles in the "Cologne Gazette" will satisfy every well-informed person that he was not really aware of the actual state of things. As a matter of fact, Germany at the present moment has no grounds whatsoever to complain of England's colonial ("überseeische") policy, and it is a sign of the friendly relations which exist between the two Governments that there is every prospect that a speedy agreement will be arrived at with regard to certain points of colonial policy as yet unsettled, which will take into consideration the well-founded interests on both sides, and give satisfaction to both parties.

If, after such short negotiations, such a wished-for result can already be described as probable, it only proves clearly that in England one also recognizes that Germany does not carry on, as did Cortez and Pizarro, a conquering and violent colonial policy; but that the Government, following the aim which the Chancellor fully explained to the Reichstag some time back, holds to the wise and moderate principle simply to follow the German merchant and colonist ("unternehmer"), and there, where they advance as pioneers, to protect them and give them all the help possible. A policy which is at once so moderate and so just cannot awake either jealousy or mistrust there, where it is well-understood, and it is pleasant to be able to state that such is the case with regard to the negotiations still going on with England with regard to German interests in East Africa.

No. 37.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 28.)

Sir,

Admiralty, October 27, 1886.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th instant, and to former correspondence in regard to the alleged arrest of a German subject by the Governor of Lamu, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Iddesleigh, that a telegram has this day been sent to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar stating that the "Reindeer" is to proceed to Lamu to convey witnesses on the request of Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 38.

Count Hatzfeldt to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 29.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

German Embassy, London, October 29, 1886.

THE Government of His Majesty the Emperor and that of Her Britannic Majesty having agreed to regulate various questions connected with the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the opposite East African mainland by means of a friendly understanding, verbal communications have with this object taken place, at which the following Articles have been agreed upon:—

1. Germany and Great Britain recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and over the smaller islands which

lie in the neighbourhood of the above within a radius of 12 sea miles, as well as over the Islands of Lamu and Mafia.

On the mainland they likewise recognize as possessions of the Sultan a line of coast which stretches without interruption from the Minengani River at the head of Tunghi Bay to Kipini. This line commences on the south of the Minengani River, follows the course of that river for 5 sea miles, and continues thence on the line of latitude to the point where it strikes the right bank of the Rovuma River, crosses the Rovuma, and runs down its left bank.

The coast-line has an internal depth of 10 sea miles measured from the coast direct into the interior from high-water mark. The northern limit includes Kau. To the north of Kipini the said Governments recognize as belonging to the Sultan the stations of Kismayu, Brawa, Meurka, and Magadisho with radii landwards of 10 sea miles, and of Warsheik with a radius of 5 sea miles.

2. Great Britain engages to support negotiations of Germany with the Sultan for the leasing to the German African Company of the customs duties at the ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Pangani, in return for an annual payment to the Sultan by the Company.

3. Both Powers agree to establish a delimitation of their respective spheres of influence on this portion of the East African Continent of the same character as that to which they have agreed as regards the territories on the Gulf of Guinea.

The territory to which this arrangement applies is bounded on the south by the Rovuma River, and on the north by a line which, starting from the mouth of the Tana River, follows the course of that river or its affluents to the point of intersection of the Equator and the 38th degree of east longitude, thence strikes direct to the point of intersection of the 1st degree of north latitude with the 37th degree of east longitude, where the line terminates.

The line of demarcation starts from the mouth of the River Wanga or Umbe, runs direct to Lake Jipé, passes thence along the eastern side and round the northern side of the lake and crosses the Lumi River; after which it passes midway between the territories of Taveita and Chagga, skirts the northern base of the Kilimanjaro range, and thence is drawn direct to the point on the eastern side of Lake Victoria Nyanza which is intersected by the 1st degree of south latitude.

Germany engages not to make acquisitions of territory, accept Protectorates, or interfere with the extension of British influence to the north of this line; and Great Britain makes the same engagement as regards the territories lying to the south of this line.

4. Great Britain will use her good offices to promote a friendly arrangement of the rival claims of the Sultan and the German East African Company to the Kilimanjaro districts.

5. Both Powers recognize as belonging to Witu the coast-line which commences to the north of Kipini and continues to the northern extremity of Manda Bay.

6. Great Britain and Germany will jointly invite the Sultan to accede to the Act of Berlin, with reservation of His Highness' existing rights under the 1st Article of the Act.

7. Germany engages to adhere to the Declaration signed by Great Britain and France on the 10th March, 1862, with regard to the recognition of the independence of Zanzibar.

Having brought the foregoing Articles to the knowledge of my Government, I am now authorized to declare their acceptance in the name of the Imperial Government, provided that Her Majesty's Government also make a similar declaration of their acceptance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HATZFELDT.

No. 39.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Melet.

(No. 234. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, October 29, 1886.

I INCLOSE translations of letters addressed by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Marquis of Salisbury and to Sir J. Kirk, in which His Highness expresses his intention of levying duties in his dominions which he is precluded from levying by his recent

Commercial Treaties with Great Britain and Germany.* He defends his action by asserting that the conditions of the Treaties were not properly explained to him.

A Memorandum prepared by Sir J. Kirk, which is annexed,† proves that full explanations were given to His Highness in the negotiations, and that there is no justification for his present action.

I inclose also despatches on this subject from Acting Consul-General Holmwood, as well as despatches and Memoranda respecting further violations of the Treaties by the levy of native taxes, which are abolished under their provisions, and which are indirectly injurious to foreign trade.‡

Further despatches from the Acting Consul-General, which I forward,§ show that the refusal of France to adopt the commercial policy of the two Powers has justified the apprehensions entertained, to which reference is made in the *note verbale* inclosed in Mr. Scott's despatch No. 66 of the 11th ultimo, as to the results of that refusal. Her Majesty's Government agree with the opinion expressed by the Imperial Government in the *note verbale* that it would not be advisable to raise at present further discussion with the French Government with the view of obtaining a reversal of their decision.

The high-handed proceedings of the Sultan and the abstention of the French are throwing the commerce of Great Britain and Germany with Zanzibar into disastrous confusion. The Treaties are, in fact, inoperative as regards the benefits to be derived by the subjects of the two countries, while they place those subjects at a disadvantage as regards those of non-adhering Powers.

Under these circumstances, the only escape from the position would appear to be an intimation to the Sultan that the two Powers, in view of his repudiation of his obligations under the Treaties, declare that they are suspended, and that the former Treaties revive. In the case of Germany it is presumed that she would fall back on the Hanseatic Treaties.

I have to request your Excellency to place these considerations before Prince Bismarck, and ascertain whether he will concur in the course proposed.

I have to request you to be good enough to return the inclosed papers, copies of which will be sent in print.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 40.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Count Hatzfeldt.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, November 1, 1886.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's note of the 29th ultimo, in which you inform me that you are authorized to accept, on behalf of the Imperial Government, the following Articles of Agreement respecting Zanzibar and the adjoining territories, provided that they are accepted by Her Majesty's Government:—

1. Great Britain and Germany recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and over the smaller islands which lie in the neighbourhood of the above within a radius of 12 sea miles, as well as over the Islands of Lamu and Mafia.

On the mainland they likewise recognize as the possession of the Sultan a line of coast which stretches without interruption from the Minengani River at the head of Tunghi Bay to Kipini. This line commences on the south of the Minengani River, follows the course of that river for 5 sea miles, continues thence on the line of latitude to the point where it strikes the right bank of the Rovuma River, crosses the Rovuma, and runs down its left bank.

The coast-line has thence an internal depth of 10 sea miles measured from the coast direct into the interior from high-water mark. The northern limit includes Kau. To the north of Kipini the said Governments recognize as belonging to the

* Inclosure 1 and Annex 2 in No. 27.

† Annex 1 in No. 27.

‡ See Part VI, Nos. 61, 63, 64, and 66; ante, Nos. 1 and 10; and Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 54, Telegraphic.

§ Nos. 28, 30, and 31.

Sultan the stations of Kismayu, Brawa, Meurka, and Magadisho with radii landwards of 10 sea miles, and of Warsheik with a radius of 5 sea miles.

2. Great Britain engages to support negotiations of Germany with the Sultan for the leasing to the German African Company of the customs duties at the ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Pangani, in return for an annual payment to the Sultan by the Company.

3. Both Powers agree to establish a delimitation of their respective spheres of influence on this portion of the East African Continent of the same character as that to which they have agreed as regards the territories on the Gulf of Guinea.

The territory to which the arrangement applies is bounded on the south by the Rovuma River, and on the north by a line which, starting from the mouth of the Tana River, follows the course of that river or its affluents to the point of intersection of the Equator and the 38th degree of east longitude, thence strikes direct to the point of intersection of the 1st degree of north latitude with the 37th degree of east longitude, where the line terminates.

The line of demarcation starts from the mouth of the River Wanga or Umbe, runs direct to Lake Jipé, passes along the eastern side and round the northern side of the lake and crosses the Lumi River; after which it passes midway between the territories of Taveita and Chagga, skirts the northern base of the Kilimanjaro range, and thence is drawn direct to the point on the eastern side of Lake Victoria Nyanza which is intersected by the 1st degree of south latitude.

Great Britain engages not to make acquisitions of territory, accept Protectorates, or interfere with the extension of German influence to the south of this line; and Germany makes the same engagement as regards the territories to the north of this line.

4. Great Britain will use her good offices to promote a friendly arrangement of the rival claims of the Sultan and the German East African Company to the Kilimanjaro districts.

5. Both Powers recognize as belonging to Witu the coast-line which commences to the north of Kipini, and continues to the northern extremity of Manda Bay.

6. Great Britain and Germany will jointly invite the Sultan to accede to the Act of Berlin, with reservation of His Highness' existing rights under the 1st Article of the Act.

7. Germany engages to adhere to the Declaration signed by Great Britain and France on the 10th March, 1862, with regard to the recognition of the independence of Zanzibar.

I have to declare on behalf of Her Majesty's Government their acceptance of the above Articles of Agreement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 41.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Count Hatzfeldt.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, November 1, 1886.

AS Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Government have agreed upon the extent of territory which they recognize, after examining the work of the Delimitation Commission, as belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, the next step is to obtain the adhesion of the French Government, by whom the Third Delegate on the Commission was appointed.

When the French Government shall have notified their adhesion, the proper course would appear to be that the Representatives of the three Powers in Zanzibar should jointly inform the Sultan of the decision at which the three Powers have arrived, and should explain to His Highness that the Declaration of 1862, to which Germany now becomes a party, applies to the recognized territory, and to that territory only.

I have the honour to inquire whether the Imperial Government concur in this mode of procedure, and, if so, what course they propose to take with the view of promptly obtaining the adhesion of the French Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 42.

Sir Villiers Lister to Major-General Hutchinson.

Foreign Office, November 1, 1886.

Sir,
WITH reference to my letter of the 27th September last, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Society, extract from a despatch which has been received from Mr. Holmwood, Acting British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, relative to the measures taken for rendering assistance to the British missionaries in Uganda.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 42 A.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.†

(No. 201. Africa.)

Foreign Office, November 3, 1886.

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copies of notes which have been exchanged with the German Ambassador at this Court, in which have been embodied the terms of the Agreement which has been come to between this country and Germany with regard to Zanzibar and the adjoining territories.‡

I also transmit to you a copy of a further note which I have addressed to Count Hatzfeldt respecting the course to be adopted with a view to procure the adhesion of France to this Agreement.§

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 42 B.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 4, 12.10 P.M.)

(No. 62.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, November 4, 1886.

DENHARDT affair settled.

No. 42 C.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 4, 6 P.M.)

(No. 10. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 4, 1886, 5 P.M.

COUNT BISMARCK told me to-day that the Italian Ambassador had been making inquiries as to whether the German Government would have any objection to the cession of Kishmayu to Italy, an offer to that effect having been made by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

No. 42 D.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 4.)

(No. 80. Africa. Ext. 10.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 4, 1886.

I LEARN from Count Bismarck that inquiries have been made by the Italian Ambassador here as to whether the Imperial Government would have any objection to the cession of Kishmayu to Italy, the Sultan of Zanzibar having made an offer to the Italian Government to that effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

* No. 31*.

† Also to Sir E. Malet (No. 237, Africa).

‡ Nos. 38 and 39.

§ No. 41.

No. 43.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh,—(Received November 5, 10:30 A.M.)

(No. 63.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, November 5, 1886, 5:40 A.M.

WITH reference to your telegram of 24th October, Sultan has consented to send adhesion to Berlin Act. He has left all details in my hands.

I propose that he should telegraph notification, in French, in the proper form, with the necessary reservation, to the German Chancellor; but shall await any suggestions from your Lordship before carrying out this step.

No. 44.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 148. Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 5, 1886.

WITH reference to your despatches Nos. 163, 170, and 171 of the 7th and 23rd September last, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you herewith, for your confidential information, a copy of a despatch that his Lordship has addressed to Sir E. Malet, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, suggesting, in view of the Sultan's imposing duties in his dominions which he is precluded from levying by his recent Commercial Treaties with this country and Germany, that an intimation should be made to His Highness that the above-mentioned Powers declare that the newly-concluded Commercial Treaties with Zanzibar are null and void, and that the stipulations of the former Commercial Treaty are revived, which, in the case of Germany, it is presumed, would be the old Hanseatic Treaty.*

On learning the opinion of the Imperial Government a further communication will be made to you on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 45.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 149. Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 5, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you herewith, for your confidential information, a printed Memorandum containing the points of Agreement between Her Majesty's Government and that of Germany respecting Zanzibar and the adjoining territory.†

This agreement has been arranged by Dr. Krauel on behalf of the German Government, and Sir Percy Anderson on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and has been approved by Lord Iddesleigh.

I am also to transmit, for your information, correspondence, as marked in the margin,‡ notifying the subsequent acceptance by the German Government and Her Majesty's Government of the various Articles embodied in the Agreement in question, and also a copy of a note that has been addressed by Lord Iddesleigh to the German Ambassador with regard to the steps to be taken for obtaining the adhesion of France to the arrangement arrived at.§

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

* No. 39.

† No. 34.

‡ Nos. 38 and 40.

§ No. 41

No. 47†.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.)*Foreign Office, November 6, 1886, 5.40 P.M.*

ITALIAN Ambassador at Berlin states that Sultan has offered to cede Kismayu to Italy. Make careful inquiry, and report.

No. 46.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 150.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 5, 1886.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 62 of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you herewith, for your information, correspondence, as marked in the margin,* which has taken place with regard to the demand of the German Government for the punishment of the Governor of Lamu for his conduct towards a native servant in Herr Denhardt's employ.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 47.

Major-General Hutchinson to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received November 6.)

Sir,

Salisbury Square, London, November 5, 1886.

I AM desired by the Committee of this Society to request that you will kindly express to the Earl of Iddesleigh their thanks for the information conveyed in your letter of the 1st instant, relative to the assistance rendered by Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar to the missionaries at Uganda, in Eastern Equatorial Africa.

2. The Committee earnestly solicit the continuance of any aid that can be given towards the stopping of the cruel persecutions and massacres of the native Christians, and for the protection of the lives and property of the missionaries.

3. They are thankful to know that one missionary, Mr. Mackay, still remains where so much has been achieved amongst the people, though not amongst the Chiefs, for the cause of Christianity and of civilization, and if the young King Mwanga can be influenced to protect him, the progress of Christianity and of civilization, amongst a people so eager for instruction that they risk their lives in order to learn to read, will not be stamped out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, Major-General,
Lay Secretary, Church Missionary Society.

No. 47*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 33.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 6, 1886, 5.45 P.M.

BERLIN Act.

Approve your proposal. Sultan should, after telegraphing, formally record his adhesion in a note to Berlin, with the reservation.

No. 48.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 238. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1886.

I INCLOSE copy of a telegram received yesterday from Acting Consul-General Holmwood, in which he states that the Sultan has consented to adhere to the Act of Berlin, and has consulted him as to the details of the adhesion.†

I have informed him in the telegram, of which I also inclose copy,‡ that I approve his suggestion that His Highness should send a telegram to Prince Bismarck notifying his adhesion in French, and in the form prescribed by the 37th Article of the Act, and making reservation of existing Tariff rights under Article 1. I have added that the telegram should be followed by a formal note.

In order to complete the correspondence, I annex copy of a despatch which I

* Nos. 5, 6, and 19*.

† No. 43.

‡ No. 47*.

caused to be addressed to Mr. Holmwood on the 24th ultimo, the substance of which was telegraphed to him.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 49.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 239. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 232, Africa, of the 20th ultimo, I have to acquaint your Excellency that a telegram has been received from Mr. Holmwood, Acting British Consul-General at Zanzibar, dated the 4th instant, stating that a satisfactory settlement of the Lamu incident has been arrived at.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 50.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 240. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1886.

I HAVE directed Mr. Holmwood, by telegraph, to inquire into the truth of the report mentioned in your Excellency's telegram No. 10 of the 4th instant, respecting the offer of the Sultan of Zanzibar to cede Kismayu to Italy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 51.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 8.)

(No. 81. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 5, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a *note verbale* which I have addressed to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the sense of your Lordship's despatch No. 234, Africa, of the 29th ultimo, calling the attention of the Imperial Government to the conduct of the Sultan of Zanzibar with regard to his recent Commercial Treaties with Great Britain and Germany, and inquiring whether the Imperial Government are prepared to concur in the course proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

I beg to return herewith the inclosures in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Note Verbale.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has expressed his intention of levying duties in his dominion, which he is precluded from levying by his recent Commercial Treaties with Germany and Great Britain. His Highness defends his action by asserting that the conditions of the Treaties were not properly explained to him.

A Memorandum prepared by Sir John Kirk proves that fresh explanations were given to His Highness in the negotiations, and that there is no justification for his present action.

Despatches on the subject from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Zanzibar, as well

* No. 26.

as other despatches and Memoranda, show further violations of the Treaties by the levy of native taxes which are abolished under their provisions, and which are indirectly injurious to foreign trade.

Further despatches from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Zanzibar show that the refusal of France to adopt the commercial policy of the two Powers has justified the apprehensions entertained as to the results of that refusal, to which reference is made in the *note verbale* of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs dated the 10th ultimo. Her Majesty's Government agree with the opinion expressed by the Imperial Government in the above-mentioned *note verbale* that it would not be advisable to raise at present further discussion with the French Government with the idea of obtaining a reversal of their decision.

The high-handed proceedings of the Sultan and the abstention of the French are throwing the commerce of Germany and Great Britain with Zanzibar into disastrous confusion. The Treaties are, in fact, inoperative as regards the benefits to be derived by the subjects of the two countries, while they place those subjects at a disadvantage as regards those of non-adhering Powers.

Under these circumstances, the only escape from the position would appear to be an intimation to the Sultan that the two Powers, in view of his repudiation of his obligations under the Treaties, declare that they are suspended, and that the former Treaties revive. In the case of Germany it is presumed that the Imperial Government would fall back upon the Hanseatic Treaties.

In placing these considerations before the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir E. Malet is instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inquire whether the Imperial Government are prepared to concur in the course proposed.

Berlin, November 5, 1886.

No. 52.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 8.)

(No. 82. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 6, 1886.

COUNT BISMARCK said to me to-day that the second note of the 1st instant addressed to Count Hatzfeldt by your Lordship concerning the agreement arrived at between the English and German Governments respecting Zanzibar, in which your Lordship suggests obtaining the adhesion of the French Government to certain points, had given some anxiety to the Chancellor.

Count Bismarck said that he did not share this anxiety, but that he had written a long instruction on the subject to Count Hatzfeldt, who would probably communicate it to your Lordship on Monday next.

The Chancellor appeared to think that the course proposed by your Lordship would seem to indicate that the Agreement come to was dependent upon the adhesion of France, to which view he could not assent. He considered the Agreement to be complete and in force, whether France gave her assent or not.

I said that I had not any information on the subject, but that I concluded from the terms of the note that it was only proposed to ask the adhesion of France to that part of the Agreement which concerned the limits of the Sultan's territory.

Count Bismarck replied that the Chancellor thought that even this was unnecessary, that it would be sufficient if Lord Lyons and Count Münster communicated the understanding arrived at regarding territory to the French Government separately but simultaneously, and he suggested that, in order to make the communication more friendly, it might be accompanied by a recognition of France's Protectorate over the Comoro Islands, to which the Sultan of Zanzibar had on a former occasion asserted shadowy rights.

Count Bismarck said that he considered the recent negotiations in London to be an entirely new departure; the Commission had expired with its labours, which had led to no agreement because no previous engagement had been made giving validity to decisions by majority. It was therefore unnecessary to mix up the agreement come to with the work of the Commissioners in the communication to be made to France. He also observed that Germany would adhere to the Declaration of 1862 without any change being made in the text of that Declaration to accord with the Agreement, because the Declaration contained no delimitation of territory.

I ventured to assure Count Bismarck that in any case he might be certain that Her Majesty's Government had not any idea of finding a loophole of escape from the Agreement on the score of France's refusal to adhere to that part of it which concerned the recognition of the limits of the Sultan's territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 52*.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 8, 1:22 P.M.)

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.)
Zanzibar, November 8, 1886, 2:30 P.M.
BERLIN Act.
Sultan telegraphed his adhesion to-day; formal Act shall follow.

No. 53.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 241. Africa.)
Sir,
Foreign Office, November 8, 1886.
COUNT HATZFELDT called to-day with reference to the question raised in my second note to his Excellency of the 1st instant, as to what steps should be taken to bring France into the arrangement respecting the recognized limits of the Sultanate of Zanzibar. After some conversation his Excellency proposed a telegram to the following effect:—

"Lord Iddesleigh agrees that the Ambassadors of England and Germany at Paris shall communicate to the French Government the portion of our arrangement relative to Zanzibar which relates to the limits of the Sultanate, shall invite its adherence to it, and shall propose that it shall instruct its Representative at Zanzibar to recommend its acceptance to the Sultan simultaneously with the Representatives of England and Germany. Lord Iddesleigh also agrees that the negotiations with the Sultan respecting our arrangement shall not be retarded, and he will give instructions in this sense to the English Representative at Zanzibar as soon as he knows that the German Representative in Zanzibar is instructed to invite the Sultan to accept the stipulations agreed upon between England and Germany."

To this telegram, after some discussion, I agreed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 54.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 203. Africa.)
My Lord,
Foreign Office, November 10, 1886.
I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copy of a despatch which I addressed to Sir E. Malet on the 8th instant respecting the steps to be taken for obtaining the adhesion of France to the arrangement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the recognized limits of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.*

Instructions in the sense of the telegram embodied in that despatch will shortly be sent to your Excellency.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

* No. 53.

No. 55.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 245. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1886.

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram No. 10, Africa, of the 4th instant, relating to the question of the cession of Kismayu by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Italy, I have to acquaint your Excellency that a telegram, dated the 8th instant, has been received from Mr. Holmwood, Acting British Consul-General at Zanzibar, stating that the Sultan assures him that the statement made with regard to the cession of that port is absolutely without foundation, and probably originated from a recent conversation between His Highness and the Italian Consul, when the Sultan inquired whether the Italian Government were still prepared to carry out the proposal made by Captain Cecchi in September 1885 relative to the mouth of the Juba, which is alluded to in Sir J. Kirk's despatch No. 255 of the 26th September, 1885, copy of which is herewith inclosed for convenience of reference.*

Mr. Holmwood states that the Sultan states that whatever offer he may have made to the Italian Government on the above-mentioned occasion was formally withdrawn on the 7th instant at the instance of the German Representative.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 56.

Count Hatzfeldt to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 13.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

German Embassy, November 13, 1886.

I DID not fail to bring your Lordship's note of the 1st instant on the subject of the boundaries of the Sultanate of Zanzibar to the knowledge of my Government.

The Imperial Government are prepared to instruct their Ambassador in Paris to make a simultaneous communication with the English Ambassador in that capital to the French Government as to the extent over which Germany and England recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar in the territories claimed by him, and, at the same time, to propose that France should make a similar recognition.

The Imperial Government are further of opinion that, in the event of the proposal being accepted, it would be advisable that the Sultan should be informed of the decision come to by an identic note from the Representatives of the three Powers in Zanzibar.

At the same time that, in accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the above, I am empowered to declare the adhesion of my Government to the view which your Lordship expressed to me by word of mouth, that the negotiations with the Sultan of Zanzibar on the basis of the understanding come to between Germany and England in the notes of the 29th ultimo and 1st instant should not be delayed by the overtures which it is proposed should be made by the two Governments in Paris.

In accordance with the above the Imperial Consul-General in Zanzibar will be at once furnished with the necessary instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HATZFELDT.

No. 57.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 13, 4:37 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

BERLIN Act.

Zanzibar, November 13, 1886.

Difficulty in construction of formal reservation. Have worded the clause as follows: "reserving to ourselves, in virtue of the provisions of Article 1, all rights of taxation secured to us by our Treaties with foreign Powers—all which indepen-

* Sir J. Kirk, No. 255, September 20, 1885.

dently exist." Words of parenthesis omitted in telegram; are they necessary to guard against free trade claims of non-Treaty nations, or is Article 5 sufficient?
Should Sultan sign or delegate full powers?

No. 58.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Count Hatzfeldt.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, November 13, 1886.

IN reply to your Excellency's note of the 13th instant, I have the honour to state that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris will be instructed to communicate to the French Government, simultaneously with his German colleague, the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany as to the limits of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, which they accept as defining the territory the independence of which they recognize, and to invite the French Government to adhere to it, and to instruct their Representative in Zanzibar to join the British and German Representatives in notifying to the Sultan the decision of the three Powers. I presume that no time will be lost in sending the requisite instructions to the German Ambassador.

I have further to state that Her Majesty's Government agree that the negotiations with the Sultan on the basis of the Anglo-German Agreement need not be delayed by the overtures to be made at Paris.

I have, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 59.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 205. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 13, 1886.

IN my despatch No. 201, Africa, of the 3rd instant, I forwarded to your Excellency copies of the notes which I have interchanged with Count Hatzfeldt recording the Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany respecting Zanzibar and the adjoining territory.

In the same despatch I inclosed copy of a note in which I referred to the steps which should be taken at Paris, and subsequently at Zanzibar, respecting that part of the Agreement which relates to the limits of the Sultanate and to the adhesion of Germany to the Anglo-French Engagement of 1862.

In my despatch No. 203 of the 10th instant, I forwarded to you copy of a despatch to Sir E. Malet giving copy of a telegram respecting simultaneous communications to the French Government which Count Hatzfeldt had, with my concurrence, dispatched to Prince Bismarck.

I now transmit copy of a note from Count Hatzfeldt,* in which his Excellency states that the Imperial Government will instruct Count Münster to propose, simultaneously with your Excellency, that the French Government shall join the British and German Governments in informing the Sultan that the three Powers consider the limits of the Sultanate, the independence of which they recognize, to be those specified in the Anglo-German Agreement. I transmit also copy of my reply.†

I have to request your Excellency to ascertain when Count Münster will be prepared to make a communication, in order that you may act simultaneously, inviting the adherence of the French Government to the Agreement. You will understand that the only portions of the Agreement to which you will refer are those recorded in the paragraphs marked 1 and 7 of Count Hatzfeldt's note of the 29th October and of my note of the 1st November.

Your Excellency will be authorized to say that the limits to which it was found that the German Government were prepared to agree were so much more in accordance with the Sultan's interests than those specified in the "unanimous opinion" of the Commissioners, that Her Majesty's Government had no difficulty in accepting them. You should point out that, if the French Government concur, it would be very

* No. 56.

† No. 58.

desirable that the instructions to the three Commissioners should be sent to Zanzibar by the next mail.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 60.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 15, 12-20 P.M.)

(No. 67.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, November 15, 1886, 11-40 A.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 66, Sultan, in violation of promise, but not disclosing our assistance, showed his adhesion to German Consul, who told him that document relinquishes his transit dues. His Highness is alarmed, but will absolutely follow my advice.

My only fear is that last four suggested words of reservation, if inserted, may sanction native taxes which are destroying our trade.

Solicit immediate reply.

No. 61.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 35.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886, 6-50 P.M.

BERLIN Act.

We are considering question. Advise Sultan not to send note until you receive definite instructions.

No. 62.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 153. Africa. Ext. 35.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886.

THE Earl of Iddesleigh caused you to be informed to-day, by telegraph, that the points raised in your telegrams respecting the adhesion of the Sultan to the Act of Berlin are under consideration, and that you should advise His Highness to defer, until you receive definite instructions, sending to Berlin his formal notification of adhesion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 63.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 36.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886, 7 P.M.

COPIES of notes interchanged between British and German Governments were sent to you by last mail.

As soon as they arrive you will, in conjunction with your German colleague, negotiate with the Sultan on basis of arrangement contained in them.

Report their arrival by telegraph.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 154. Africa. Ext. 36.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886.

THE Earl of Iddesleigh caused you to be informed to-day, by telegraph, that you will be expected, as soon as you receive the copies of the notes recording the Anglo-German Agreement sent in my despatch No. 149 of the 5th instant, to commence negotiations with the Sultan on the basis of the arrangement contained in them in concert with your German colleague.

You were directed to acknowledge, by telegraph, the receipt of the notes.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 65.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 18. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886, 7.5 P.M.

ZANZIBAR. Count Hatzfeldt states that his Government consider the Commission has ceased to exist, and that the arrangement for the settlement of the frontier between the three Powers terminated with its dissolution. His Excellency adds that he believes his Government so informed the French Government some time ago; and maintains that the new Agreement between England and Germany is quite distinct, and that the adhesion of France is only asked by courtesy.

It is essential to obtain French adhesion at once. If this is obtained, the point raised is unimportant.

No. 65*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 206. Africa. Ext. 18.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886.

I AM informed by Count Hatzfeldt that, in the opinion of the German Government, the Zanzibar Delimitation Commission has ceased to exist, and that the arrangement for the settlement of the frontiers by England, Germany, and France in concert ceased on its dissolution. His Excellency believes that some time since the French Government were informed of this view. He maintains that the recent arrangement between England and Germany is quite distinct from the former arrangement, and that it is by courtesy only that France is asked to adhere.

I have informed your Excellency of this by telegraph, and have added that the essential point is to obtain as soon as possible the adhesion of the French Government. If this is obtained, the point raised by Count Hatzfeldt loses its importance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 66.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 23. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 15, 1886, 7.10 P.M.

GERMAN Representative in Zanzibar appears to have told Sultan that if he adheres to Berlin Act he cannot reserve existing rights, but will be placed under free commercial system. Communicate this to Count Bismarck, and ask whether that is the view of the German Government.

Count Hatzfeldt to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 16.)

(Particulière.)

M. le Comte,

German Embassy, 9, Carlton House Terrace,

November 15, 1886.

N'AYANT pas eu le plaisir de vous voir hier, comme je l'espérais, je viens vous prier de vouloir bien donner par télégraphe des instructions à votre Représentant à Zanzibar pour se mettre d'accord avec son collègue d'Allemagne, et commencer les négociations sur la base de notre arrangement.

Notre Représentant a déjà reçu la même instruction télégraphique, et est tout prêt à s'entendre avec son collègue d'Angleterre. Nous désirons, comme vous, ne pas perdre de temps dans cette affaire, et je vous serais donc très reconnaissant de vouloir bien envoyer l'instruction à Zanzibar.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre note, et la ferai parvenir à Berlin.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) HATZFELDT.

No. 67*.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 16.)

(No. 103. Africa.)

My Lord,

Paris, November 15, 1886.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 205, Africa, of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I called this afternoon upon Count Münster, the German Ambassador here, and informed him that I had received instructions to act simultaneously with him in inviting the French Government to accede to the recent Agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the limits of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

Count Münster said that he had not yet received instructions on the subject, but that he would communicate with me directly he did so.

I agreed, therefore, to wait till I should hear from him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 68.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 16, 4.25 P.M.)

(No. 11. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 16, 1886, 4.10 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 23, Africa, of yesterday.

Count Bismarck replies that if the German Representative did give such information to the Sultan he was in error. Count Bismarck considers that the Sultan can reserve to himself the same rights as Portugal. He will telegraph to Zanzibar.

No. 69.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 16.)

(No. 84. Africa. Ext. 11.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 16, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have to-day communicated to Count Bismarck the substance of your Lordship's telegram No. 23, Africa, of yesterday's date, with regard to the language held by the German Representative at Zanzibar to the Sultan as to His Highness' adherence to the General Act of the Congo Conference.

[76]

K*

Count Bismarck replied that if the German Representative did give such information to the Sultan he was in error. His Excellency is of opinion that the Sultan can reserve to himself the same rights as Portugal. He will send a telegram on the subject to Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 70.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 207. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 16, 1886.

WITH reference to my preceding despatch I have to observe that Count Hatzfeldt's view as to the dissolution of the Zanzibar Delimitation Commission and the consequent exclusion of France, except as a matter of courtesy, from subsequent negotiations as to the frontiers of the Sultanate, is not borne out by what has passed on the subject of the Commission between the British and German Governments.

I have to refer your Excellency to the following papers: Lord Rosebery's despatches to Sir E. Malet No. 147 A, Africa, of the 29th May, No. 157 A of the 5th June, and No. 166 A of the 25th June; Sir Villiers Lister's despatches to Sir J. Kirk No. 99 A of the 5th June and No. 110 A of the 23rd June; and my despatches to Sir E. Malet No. 200 of the 17th August and No. 215 of the 14th September. These papers show that Her Majesty's Government understood that the work of the Commission was suspended, and that consultation would continue between the three Governments. They also show that, up to a recent date, Count Hatzfeldt had not contested this view.

In observing in my telegram of yesterday that if the French Government assent at once to the Anglo-German arrangement, the importance of the German contention disappears, I had in view the fact that the British and German Representatives in Zanzibar have not yet received copies of the notes recording the arrangement, which were sent by the mail which left England on the 5th, and is due about the 26th instant, and that, consequently, if the French Government assent to the new delimitation and telegraph their acceptance to their Representative, there will be no difficulty as regards a simultaneous notification to the Sultan on the part of the three Powers.

I inclose copy of a despatch to Acting Consul Holmwood, the substance of which was telegraphed to him yesterday, in which he was told that he must prepare to commence negotiations on the arrival of the mail.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

* No. 64.

No. 70*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 24. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 17, 1886.

YOUR telegram No. 11, Africa.

Ask Count Bismarck whether his Government have considered following points. Article I of Berlin Act, last paragraph, is explained in Protocol No. 4 as not extending Act to present possessions of "Conference Powers," such as France and Portugal.

Zanzibar is not a Conference Power, but an adhering State, and by terms of Article 37 adhesion carries with it acceptance of all obligations of Act. This may give rise to conflict of opinion among Powers as to whether Zanzibar can adhere with any reservations.

Does this modify conclusion of German Government?

No. 71.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 247. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 17, 1886.

I INCLOSE copies of despatches on the subject of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar and the adjoining territories.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 72.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 19, 4.7 P.M.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, November 19, 1886, 3.30 P.M.

BERLIN Act.

As mail closes on Monday, I would suggest sending forward Sultan's letter of ratification, explaining that he claims no right to impose differential treatment, but only the retention of present import, export, and transit dues, to which trader of non-Treaty nations shall be equally subject. Or, if considered advisable, the five different documents which I have prepared to meet each aspect, and which Sultan has signed and sealed, might be sent to your Lordship and Dr. Badger, as Sultan's Agent could forward to Berlin the one approved.

* Nos. 56, 58, 64, and 70; and to Viscount Lyons, No. 206, November 15, 1886

No. 73.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 19, 6.15 P.M.)

(No. 12. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 19, 1886, 5.36 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 24, Africa, of the 17th instant.

Count Bismarck informs me that the opinion of the German Government, as expressed in my telegram No. 11, Africa, of the 16th instant, is not modified by the considerations submitted in your Lordship's telegram No. 24 of the 17th instant.

They consider that the words in the third paragraph, Chapter 1, Article 1, of the General Act, ending "so far as he shall give his consent," authorize the Sultan of Zanzibar to make the reservations contemplated.

No. 74.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 19.)

(No. 86. Africa. Ext. 12.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 19, 1886.

IN an interview which I had with Count Bismarck to-day his Excellency informed me that the opinion of the Imperial Government with regard to the question of the adherence of the Sultan of Zanzibar to the General Act of the Congo Conference, as expressed in my telegram No. 11, Africa, of the 16th instant, is not modified by the considerations submitted in your Lordship's telegram No. 24, Africa, of the 17th instant, the substance of which I had communicated previously to his Excellency.

The Imperial Government are of opinion that by the words in third paragraph, Chapter 1, Article 1, of the General Act, ending "qu'autant que celui-ci y donnera son consentement," the Sultan is authorized to make the reserves contemplated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 75.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 20.)

(No. 104. Africa.)

My Lord,

Paris, November 19, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 103, Africa, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Count Münster told me this morning that he was still without any instructions from his Government on the subject of inviting the adherence of the French Government to the Agreement between Germany and Great Britain respecting the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

He had, he said, written to let his Government know that he had heard from me that I had received instructions to act simultaneously with him in the matter, but he had not received an answer from them. The delay might, he thought, have been caused by the absence of Dr. Krauel, to whose Department in the German Foreign Office the affair would belong, and who, Count Münster believed, had only just returned to Berlin from London.

Count Münster assured me that he would not fail to communicate with me directly he received instructions from his Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 76.

Memorandum by Sir P. Anderson.

I HAVE been thinking carefully over Count Hatzfeldt's attitude. His persistency is suspicious. It must have a definite object, and it is important to know what the object is in order to be forearmed.

He maintains that the Boundary Commission is dissolved, and that with its dissolution France disappears from the scene; that if England and Germany come to a decision on the boundary question differing from the "unanimous opinion" of the

Commissioners, they are under no obligation to communicate it to France; that to do so is only an act of courtesy. I will show, as briefly as possible, that he is altogether wrong.

On the 29th May he communicated to Lord Rosebery an *aide-mémoire*, in which it was said that the German Government considered that it would be useful, before further operations on the part of the Commission, that there should be a friendly exchange of views with the Cabinets of London and Paris, in order that when an understanding was come to new instructions might be eventually dispatched to the Delegates. In conversation he stated that this proposition had been made in France, where it was believed to have been to some extent favourably received. He observed that, as the interchange of opinions would require some little time, the German Commissioner had been desired to return to his post at Cairo.

On the 5th June he had another conversation with Lord Rosebery, in which his Lordship spoke of the work of the Commission being suspended for some months owing to the return of the German Commissioner to Cairo. On the same day Sir John Kirk was informed that Her Majesty's Government were disposed to agree to the suspension of the Commission in order to avoid its dissolution.

On the 23rd June Colonel Kitchener was ordered to return to England, and on the 25th Lord Rosebery told Count Hatzfeldt that he was coming home on leave of absence, as the Commission "had finished its sittings—at any rate for the present." His Excellency expressed gratification.

On the 17th August he spoke to Lord Iddesleigh, who suggested a reunion of Commissioners, and said that we ought also to mention the matter at Paris. Count Hatzfeldt said that he thought this hardly necessary till we knew the view taken at Berlin.

On the 14th September he gave the German reply to the proposal for a meeting "in London, Berlin, or Paris." His Government, he said, accepted the decisions of the Commission as far as they were unanimous, and presumed that they would be equally acceptable to the British and French Governments; but would wish, in the first instance, to learn the views of Her Majesty's Government on the points on which the Commission differed. Lord Iddesleigh observed that he presumed that the exchange of views would be in the nature of a confidential communication, otherwise the French Government might take umbrage. To this view Count Hatzfeldt assented.

The exchange of views has now taken place, and he contends that France has no concern in the matter; that the Commission was dissolved; and that the triple *entente* is at an end.

This contention is absolutely untenable.

And what is the meaning of his insisting on telegraphic instructions for the commencement of negotiations at Zanzibar?

It must be practically immaterial to the German East African Company, who are principally interested, whether their new arrangements date from December or January. Our Acting Consul-General will receive copies of the notes recording the arrangement between England and Germany, and will thus know the basis of the negotiations; but he will not know the details, which, indeed, are not yet settled here. He will, unless these are settled, be absolutely ignorant of the terms to be offered. This will be, to say the least of it, inconvenient. He and his German colleague ought to have carefully prepared instructions.

Count Hatzfeldt's attitude on this point is not as untenable as on the other, but it is remarkable as urging undue haste where deliberation is preferable.

I am disposed to fear that the solution is not a very agreeable one. I suspect that the German object is to "hustle" the Sultan into an attitude of antagonism. It would not be difficult to attain this if he is alarmed with sudden proposals, imperfectly explained, and has reason to believe that the concert between the three Powers on the boundary question is broken. If he became antagonistic the Germans would say that delay and opposition could not be tolerated. The squadron would reappear on the scene, and if the Sultan still demurred force would be used, and the disruption of the Sultanate would commence. Thus the German Company would win the *coup* for which they have all along been playing.

We have foreseen this contingency in the negotiations with Dr. Krauel, and have, by our delimitation of spheres of influence, done our best to secure British interests in case of disruption; but ought we not to make an effort to secure fair play for the Sultan?

As regards France, we are fairly safe. The mail which carries the notes is not due in Zanzibar till about the 26th, and by that date the French Government, unless

secretly worked upon, will probably have assented. But as regards the negotiations, I think we should endeavour to secure that the negotiators shall be enabled to show the Sultan that the intention is to deal with him on reasonable terms, not to confiscate his ports and territory.

With this view I would suggest that we should write to Count Hatzfeldt, saying, with reference to the notes exchanged on the 13th instant, that we have instructed Mr. Holmwood to be prepared to commence negotiations on the arrival of the mail which left England on the 6th; and that it would be desirable that, in order to avoid delay, it should be settled in the meanwhile on what basis the Consular officers should be instructed to treat for the leasing of the customs at Dar-es-Salaam and Panjani (it being understood by us that the basis would be payment of a proportion of the receipts, on a sliding scale), and also what will be the basis of the Kilimanjaro negotiation, adding that unless we are enabled to send precise instructions the negotiations must be retarded by applications for instructions on each point after they are opened.

If we get this information we shall have done our duty. If the Sultan is afterwards unreasonable, he must take the consequences.

H. P. A.

November 16, 1886.

I should like to remark on Sir P. Anderson's note that, apart from that consistency which we must desire to observe, and our obligations both to France and to the Sultan, it might be unfortunate to our Indian political relations were we to be concerned in the treatment of an Eastern Sovereign so contrary to our present system. The Sultan is a Gulf Arab, and the Gulf Arabs are closely allied with him and in sympathy with him. Though he is uncertain and slippery, after his kind, he has been looked upon as our protégé and friend; and our Indian dependents will not distinguish between the India Office and the Foreign Office, if their ways are different. We should not, for the sake of an European alliance, be wanting in the utmost good faith towards any of them. Very summary and peremptory treatment is only justified by manifest failure in engagements on the part of Chiefs. With Orientals haste and pressure is the extremity of unfriendliness.

J. F.

November 20, 1886.

No. 77.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 37.)

(Telegraphic.)

BERLIN Act.

Reservation should be worded as follows:—

"Subject to the reservation that our adhesion to the said Act shall not carry with it, or be deemed to imply, our acceptance of the principle of free commerce, which, under Article 1 of the said Act, is not applicable to our territories in the eastern zone therein defined, except so far as we shall give our consent thereto."

Sultan must, of course, understand that he will be bound by all the Articles of the Act except those relating to free commercial system.

No. 78.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 155 A. Ext. 37.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 20, 1886.

I HAVE to instruct you to advise the Sultan of Zanzibar that His Highness' reservation to the Berlin Act of 1885 should be worded in the following way:—

"Subject to the reservation that our adhesion to the said Act shall not carry with it, or be deemed to imply, our acceptance of the principle of free commerce, which, under Article I of the said Act, is not applicable to our territories in the eastern zone therein defined, except so far as we shall give our consent thereto."

It should, of course, be made clear to the Sultan that His Highness will be bound by the remaining Articles of the above Act with the exception of those by which the free commercial system is imposed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 79.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 177.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 30, 1886.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 176 of the 27th instant, I have the honour to report the departure this day of the special messengers intrusted with letters from the Sultan and this Agency for King Mwanga under cover to Suliman-bin-Zahier-al-Gabri, the Arab whom His Highness finally selected as his Agent for explaining to the King the wishes of the English Government and his own in regard to our subjects now under detention in Uganda.

This Arab is instructed not to relax his efforts on behalf of our missionaries until the King has been induced to comply with our demands, and not to consider his mission fulfilled until he has himself seen them safely conveyed to some station on the south of Lake Victoria, where they will be free from further danger.

Before dispatching these messengers His Highness sent the two leaders to this Agency in order that our letters for Uganda might be placed in their hands, and any special instructions given respecting their delivery.

The following letters were handed to them inclosed in a strong waterproof case of convenient form for wearing under the clothing, which the Headman was enjoined not to allow out of his custody under any pretext until he could personally deliver it to Suliman-bin-Zaheir:—

1. To Suliman-bin-Zaheir-al-Jabri.
2. To King Mwanga-bin-Mtesa of Uganda.
3. To Mr. Mackay, Superintendent, Church Mission, Uganda.
4. To Emin Bey.

The opportunity was taken for giving a small gratuity to the leaders as an earnest of a more substantial reward in event of their proving faithful to their trust and prompt in its execution. They were desired to spare no necessary expenditure in hiring the swiftest and safest craft procurable on reaching the south of the lake, and Suliman-bin-Zaheir was authorized to charge against this Agency any expenses of this nature that might be incurred in insuring the safety of our people.

As there were no signs of the arrival of any Arab from Uganda, any delay pending the receipt of further information was deemed undesirable, and the party set sail this morning for the coast with a fair wind.

On previously making particular inquiries regarding the fitness of Suliman-bin-Zaheir for the work that was to be intrusted to him, His Highness explained that, about a year ago, he had permanently engaged this Arab, who was under considerable obligations to him, as his Agent to reside in Uganda, in which country he had only recently arrived, and that the special messengers he was sending with written instructions for his guidance were his own people, well acquainted with Uganda and its customs. Suliman, he added, had been Mtesa's intimate friend and adviser during the greater part of his reign, and he had the greatest confidence in his integrity and ability.

Translations of the Sultan's letters to his Agent and the King, and also of one forwarding those letters to this Agency for approval, are herewith inclosed.

The letters to Mr. Mackay and Emin Bey contained clear, but concise, information regarding all points on which it seemed probable they might require guidance; the organization by the Egyptian Government of some kind of expedition for the relief of the latter was referred to only as a possibility, respecting which nothing had been settled, it being merely suggested that in the meantime any opportunity might be taken for transmitting as full details as possible regarding the (practical) military strength of Uganda, the state of its relations with neighbouring tribes, the number and position of dhows and large canoes available on the lake, the best preliminary steps for reaching the King's head-quarters, or other advantageous position for negotiating or dealing with him, the nature and extent of food supplies and goods necessary for procuring rations for 2,000 natives, the distances in miles, or days, between the various points that might come within any possible operations, the changes of seasons, the names of any Waganda or other Chiefs who might be induced to co-operate with or aid us by their influence, and such further information as might occur to them as likely to be practically useful in the event of any action being hereafter decided on. They were informed that in such a case arrangements would be made for intercepting any messengers they might send, and thus availing of their information without delay.

Mr. Mackay was also furnished with a copy of my letter to the King of Uganda, and was informed that though, in order to avoid complication, the French missionaries had not been specially referred to in it, yet it was our wish that they should share in any facilities that might be afforded for withdrawal from the country, should they desire to avail of the opportunity.

Your Lordship will be gratified to learn that the Sultan has taken a strong personal interest in the measures which have been thus set on foot for aiding our distressed subjects in Uganda, and His Highness merits our warmest thanks for the prompt co-operation and assistance he has afforded us in connection with them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(After compliments.)

30th El Hajja, 1303 (September 29, 1886).

WE have received your honoured letter dated the 29th El Hajja, and understood what you mention regarding the order you have received from the Wazier about the English Padres at Uganda, and we are ready in every way possible to help. We have chosen Suliman-bin-Zaheir as an Agent from us to Mwanga-bin-Mtesa, for he knows the state of Uganda and its people, and he can explain our letters and those from you, and he shall explain everything therein to Mwanga perfectly. He is our Agent, and went away to Uganda about a year since; but we will send to him some special messengers to place the letters in his hands, and we have laid a strong injunction upon Mwanga to do everything which ought to be done and that is necessary for releasing the Padres, and to make easy every difficulty till their return to Zanzibar. We have also laid an injunction on Suliman-bin-Zaheir, and upon all the Arabs and the people of the caravans at Uganda, to try to induce him, with all their influence, to comply with your demands and ours and to get them released. We have also made our injunction upon him to look after them with diligence until they are safe from danger; and those messengers whom we are going to send to Suliman-bin-Zaheir will be ordered to return and present themselves before your Honour.

Should any one of the Arabs come from Uganda, we will also have him sent to you, that you may hear his news.

We send you the copies of the letters we have written to Mwanga and our Agent.

Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Sultan Mwanga of Uganda.

(Translation.)

I HAVE received your Highness' letter, and I heard what you have done, of the murdering of the people of a missionary, and that the missionaries were in great fear themselves.

I was much surprised, for we never thought that you would do such things, but we were thinking that you would follow in the way of your father, Mtesa; for your father liked the caravan people, and liked the European travellers, and looked after those who came to him from us with "hishimah" (honour) and perfect esteem, both the English and others, Arabs, and people of the caravans; and you have not done in the least that which your father did.

Recently you have written to us in your letter that you wish for our friendship; what you have done was not an act of friendship, and do not think that you will appear well in the eyes of people. Through the people a man gets a good name and a good character.

What you have done to our friends the English was much felt in our hearts.

In the matter of your conduct to our friends the English, and also to the people of Egypt, we hope, from the friendship and love that were between your father and us, that you will at once release the missionaries from the troubles and difficulties they are in, and help them in any way if they wish to come back, and also the people of Egypt if they are there. I hope you will receive them with honour, for they are our friends, and they and our people are the same; and by our friendship to you we wish

you to be the contrary to what we heard of you, and to follow in the way of your father, and act so that the hearts of the people may go on your side, and their friendship also; but in this way they will move away from you.

Inclosure 3 in No. 79.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Suliman-bin-Zaheir.

(Translation.)

I SEND you a letter to Mwanga-bin-Mtesa. You will go yourself and read it to him, and make him understand it perfectly. Tell him that "you have written to Seyid Barghash wishing to continue the old friendship between him and your father, Mtesa, but to act towards his friends and his people as you have done should not come from you. It behoves you to receive his friends and people with perfect 'hishimah' (honour), and help them in any good way; and he will make you as good a brother as your late father, if you are a wise man and have seen your father's way from the beginning to the end; it was not changed till his death even for an hour, and he looked after all the people of the caravans, and Europeans coming from Zanzibar whom we esteemed."

We at once hope from him the release of our friends the English missionaries from their present doubtful position; also he is to help the people of Egypt if they wish to return or to stay there. He may put his light on them in any way.

This is what shall publish his name and make high his honour. The hearts of the people will go to his side, and you have to tell him the same in these words.

And we have commanded the Arabs, and all the traders of Uganda, to assist you in all things before Mwanga, and you will have to assist the missionaries in every way until you have left them in a safe place, where they will be free from danger and are able to come to the coast.

No. 80.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 178.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 30, 1886.

THE Regulations which the Sultan has introduced for giving effect to his new Treaty engagements having settled down into a system which is understood by all, if not accepted as permanent, it may now be well to summarize the questions in connection with their operation, which it has been necessary to refer, for your Lordship's consideration, in a series of Reports forwarded between the 25th July and the 28th instant.

Without encumbering those Reports with a vast number of details, which would have rendered them excessively voluminous, it was impossible that a situation so fraught with local complications could be clearly explained; knowing, however, that Sir John Kirk's experience and knowledge of the country were available at home, it seemed desirable to be brief on all points which could be referred to him, and for the same reason few suggestions have been offered for dealing with the difficulties that have presented themselves.

The question regarding which instructions have been solicited were brought before your Lordship in the following order—the correspondence relating to each is marginally indicated.

It may be premised that up to the time of Sir John Kirk's departure from Zanzibar he entertained no doubt that France would be induced to join Germany and England in their new commercial arrangements, as he had repeatedly explained the absolute necessity for such concurrence being obtained before the new Treaties could safely come into force, and his correspondence showed that this was implied throughout the negotiations.

Learning from the French Consul soon after assuming charge of this Agency that there seemed no probability that his Government would amend their existing commercial relations here, I took the earliest opportunity of again repeating the warning.*

* See Part VI, No. 44.

By the next mail I was informed officially that France had declined adherence,* and, at the same time, instructions were received to exchange our ratifications.† In view of the serious difficulties which were foreseen in connection with the French refusal, I endeavoured to induce my German colleague to join in representing that the date fixed for the commencement of our new Treaties might advantageously be postponed, but found that such interests as German merchants had in the question would not be favoured by delay.

Feeling, however, that British trade must inevitably suffer should our Treaty come into force under present circumstances, I took the responsibility of withholding Her Majesty's ratification pending a telegraphic reference to your Lordship.‡ Five days later the telegram instructing me to proceed with the exchange§ indicated that there were important reasons for allowing no delay to occur, and though the Sultan's refusal to attach his ratification to the English text might have justified a further reference, I felt that your Lordship's orders must be considered peremptory.||

Previous to the 19th August, the day fixed for the commencement of the Treaties, the Sultan established a new set of taxes upon all products not included in the special Tariff; some of these he collected from his own subjects, others from our Indian traders, but both alike appearing to be in contravention of the spirit as well as the wording of the new Treaties, I consulted my German colleague respecting them.¶ Dr. Arendt seemed at first inclined to support the legality of His Highness' action, but after its effects had been for some time under observation he himself suggested the joint representation to the Sultan, reserving all Treaty rights, which was afterwards made.**

The methods adopted for collecting these duties must in every way enhance their evil results; as regards this island the exactions and dishonesty of the miscellaneous body employed as tax-gatherers will enrich and encourage, at the expense of the community, an assemblage of useless parasites whose presence in the country is anything but beneficial to it, the whole local and retail trade, principally carried on by our poorer and hardworking Indians, will be greatly injured, market produce, including the food of the poor, will become dear and its supply uncertain, plantations will fall out of cultivation and property generally become depreciated, while the Sultan himself will fail to secure any considerable addition to his revenue, certainly nothing approaching a compensation for the universal ill-feeling, inconvenience, and privation the measure must cause.

On the mainland the effects will be different, but, nevertheless, serious; where the Sultan's power is fully established our Indian traders will have, as formerly, to become responsible for the native duties, or submit to the ruin of their trade; where, as in the north, His Highness' authority is confined to the coast, the powerful Chiefs who have only recently submitted to his jurisdiction will break off their now peaceful relations, and resume the active or passive hostility which had formerly rendered the development of these rich and fertile countries impossible.

The general tendency of the whole system will be to induce the Sultan to oppose more strenuously than ever by open and legal as well as by illegal and secret means European enterprise and the employment of foreign capital in his dominions.

The whole tenour of Sir John Kirk's correspondence during the negotiation of the German Treaty shows that the principal, if not the only, object of our combining with Germany in thus amending our commercial relations with Zanzibar was to put an end to such a retrograde and narrow policy, and to make it both impossible for His Highness to continue obstructive to all progress as well as against his interest to do so.††

The Tariff so admirably adapted to insure this object was contrived so as abundantly to compensate His Highness for the loss of revenue hitherto derived from the taxation of produce levied ostensibly from his own subjects, and in consideration of this compensation the Sultan consented to entirely abolish all differential treatment of this nature.

Beyond the action taken in conjunction with the German Consul-General, my

* To Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 119, Africa, July 15, 1886.

† Ibid., No. 4, Treaty, July 14, 1886.

‡ Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 53, Telegraphic, August 12; Ibid., No. 156, August 13, 1886.

§ To Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 28, Telegraphic, August 17, 1886.

|| Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 157, August 17, 1886.

¶ Ibid., No. 159, August 18, 1886.

** Ibid., No. 162, August 28, 1886.

†† Ibid., No. 170, September 23, 1886.

interference with this impost has for the time been confined to the protection of British subjects against the new duties so far as they have been publicly called upon to pay them; had I gone further, in place of the present attitude of France, there is reason to believe the French Consul would have raised serious questions in regard to the monopoly duties, the result of which might readily have been the nominal, if not actual, transfer of our vast ivory trade to the French, who have hitherto wholly failed to compete with us here, which would inevitably have been followed by the establishment of the long-threatened French mail line direct to Marseilles.

It was obvious that other difficulties, arising more directly out of the non-adherence of France, would follow in consequence of the differential treatment her subjects would be entitled to claim when our Treaty came into operation.

In connection with the heavy duty of 25 per cent. on spirits, it was apparent that, our trade being in direct competition with that of French houses, must shortly be entirely ruined;* and unfortunately this danger came home to us within a few days of the commencement of the Treaty, in consequence of valuable consignments of spirits arriving both for English and French firms, the former of which were subjected to the new duty, while the latter paid only 5 per cent.† Owing to the considerate behaviour of our merchants in face of this difficulty, no actual complication then occurred, and the Sultan had no reason to complain, but it is impossible to expect our subjects to submit a second time to such a disadvantage, and both they and the Germans have already provided for landing future consignments under cover of the French flag, in order to escape the impost.

The result will be a not unfounded complaint from the Sultan that we have not acted up to the spirit of our Treaty.

In order, as it appeared, to prevent the subjects of nations outside the new Treaty from purchasing produce before it had paid the Tariff dues, and then refusing all duty under their Treaties, His Highness arranged, in all cases where this might be effected, to prevent his subjects from selling until the duty was paid, thus wholly neutralizing the effect of Article VIII of our Treaty, which declared the Tariff dues to be, so far as the nature of the produce allowed of it, export duties, and at the same time rendering impossible the exercise of the option as to time of payment stipulated for in that Article and Article XI.

To have insisted on compliance of the Treaty under these circumstances would have been evidently unjust, for had the Sultan been compelled to accord freedom of contract and purchase to British subjects, the subjects of the dissentient Powers would have claimed the same rights, and, being thus able to operate at an advantage proportionate to the amount of the Tariff rates, English and German merchants would have been compelled, for their own protection, to conduct all their export business through firms under other jurisdiction, the Sultan being left to incur a loss of revenue from which he would have reason to contend he should have been protected.

Among the many practical evils which such an arrangement would give rise to would be the inevitable ruin of that large community of British Indians who act as brokers or middle-men, and through whom all purchases of produce now take place, while it is improbable that France would fail at the same time to avail of such an opportunity for wresting both the export and carrying trade out of our hands.

Acting upon these considerations, the German Consul-General and I agreed to do nothing that would bring into prominence any questions regarding Treaty rights, and we therefore, as in the former case, jointly recorded a friendly protest, reserving the points raised for the future decision of our Governments.

I entertained a hope that His Highness would have shown some appreciation of the sacrifices we had made in his interests, but unhappily he grasps only the weak points in the motives which influence us in his favour, and in this instance he has attributed our forbearance solely to our fearing that questions would arise with the other Consulates that might give trouble and reopen political difficulties. Acting on this supposition, he has seized the opportunity for harassing British trade with every possible exaction, concluding that the reasons which induced us to show so much consideration in presence of his first embarrassment would insure our silence now.‡

It soon became very evident that remonstrances would not avail, and I should have already taken effective measures for protecting our trade were it not for the absence of instructions regarding the points already submitted to your Lordship.

* Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 54, Telegraphic, August 28; Ibid., No. 160, August 28, 1886.

† Ibid., No. 171, September 23, 1886.

‡ Ibid., No. 163, September 7, 1886.

The only steps in this direction I have felt able to take have been the issue of a public notice tabulating the duties payable under the new Treaty, and briefly summarizing its special provisions. Even this limited action has not been extended to the coast, as it would have certainly led to the stoppage of our trade, if not to collision with the Sultan's authorities; but the leading Indian merchants here have been asked to write privately to their agents on the mainland, explaining the new Fiscal Regulations, and instructing them to report the instances in which they are ignored. Up to the present time most of the exactions in distinct violation of the clear wording of the Treaty have been made by means of the indirect pressure which the Sultan is able to bring on our Indian traders, regarding which it will be necessary to report at length hereafter. There are, however, indications that His Highness will not acquiesce in the interference of this Agency in cases where our subjects have ventured to resist his illegal imposts.

It will thus be seen that none of the provisions of the new Treaty are being properly carried out, nor are any of the good effects anticipated from them being developed; on the contrary, it is to be feared that the irregular action which has arisen out of the present anomalous state of the Sultan's commercial relations is gradually creating a system which will perpetuate all the evils which accompanied the working of the old Treaties in an aggravated form, the uprooting of which will hereafter prove a most difficult undertaking.

It is British trade alone which is suffering through the unexpected contingency that has arisen, and this is simply due to the fact that the trade of the country is practically a British trade, and the whole capital employed in it British capital.

The trade of other foreigners here is not direct with the country, and it is therefore only in exceptional circumstances, such as the present, that merchants of other nations find it possible to weaken our commercial supremacy.

My object throughout the present crisis has been to prevent misunderstanding arising between His Highness and the various foreign Consulates, feeling that such might just now precipitate serious disagreement, and even open rupture, and thus interfere with the definite settlement of Zanzibar affairs, which there was reason to believe would otherwise be arranged at home.

Unfortunately, without jeopardizing the progress of such settlement, it has been impossible during this emergency to afford that uncompromising support to British trade and the rights of British subjects which our merchants now look for, while, owing to the nature of the complications involved, it has been equally impossible to explain to them the necessity for recent apparent want of activity in their behalf.

The consequence is that a strong feeling has arisen amongst our mercantile community against the new Treaty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 81.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 184. Confidential.)
My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 9, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, informing me that my German colleague had reported the imprisonment last July, by the Governor of Lamu, of a native servant in M. Denhardt's employ, and therefore under German protection; that, though the Sultan appeared to have ordered his release, he was still detained in prison on the 2nd instant; that Prince Bismarck now demanded not only his immediate liberation and compensation, but also the dismissal and punishment of the Governor; and that I should, therefore, not fail to induce His Highness to comply with the demands of Germany before they were supported by her fleet, and adding that, should the Governor be innocent, this might be proved hereafter.

Neither the Sultan nor Dr. Arendt have given me any hint regarding the present difficulty; on the contrary, both have quite recently assured me that everything was quiet on the coast, and that no immediate differences existed between the two Governments.

I had, however, learned privately from a fellow-passenger of M. Denhardt's, who

arrived in the mail-steamer last Monday, that the latter had plainly hinted during conversation that his Government were about to deal effectually with the Sultan's secret opposition to German schemes, and especially with reference to the alleged murder of his own servant. My informant, who has exceptional facilities for obtaining intelligence, stated that M. Denhardt's servant had been missing for about two months, and that it was generally believed he had been put out of the way secretly by members of his own tribe, with which he had had a long and bitter feud. It had, however, been given out by an interpreter of M. Denhardt's that the Governor of Lamu had seized, imprisoned, and afterwards had him secretly killed. He added that such accusations must be looked upon with considerable reserve, as it was notorious that the person who made them entertained the utmost enmity against the Governor.

Meeting the German Vice-Consul the same evening, I mentioned, in the course of conversation, that there were rumours of some misunderstanding between M. Denhardt and the Sultan's authorities. M. Hunholt had apparently quite forgotten the circumstances; he, however, soon recalled them, but said the affair was of no importance and would be readily settled.

On receipt of your Lordship's telegram I sent a private message to the Sultan, stating that your Lordship was of opinion that the present difference with the Germans would lead to serious consequences unless he at once yielded fully to German demands, and mentioning that I was ordered to assist His Highness in any way that might be possible. His Highness replied that he had no difference whatever with the German Consulate. I then sent a written Memorandum, giving the details of the Denhardt affair, and intimating that as it was necessary to forward some reply to your Lordship regarding it, I would suggest his allowing me to look at any correspondence that had taken place in reference to the subject. In reply to this, His Highness sent a somewhat curt note, merely thanking me for the message and saying that he was starting for the country where he would think over it.

I now learnt that the Sultan had left on one of his sudden visits to his Palace in the country, accompanied by his household, and, though I have since twice sent a telephonic message representing that your Lordship's telegram is of too exigent a nature to allow of such a reply as has been given, the answer in each case has been that His Highness has retired to the private apartments and cannot be disturbed.

There is no difficulty in accounting for the apathy thus shown.

It is clear that the German Consul-General has taken care, in any representations he may have made regarding M. Denhardt's complaint, not to alarm the Sultan by threats or by warning him of the nature of the report he was making to his Government.

His Highness' resentment at the very limited interference of this Agency with his infringements of our Treaty has recently been very marked; he has, moreover, become so wholly absorbed in private affairs and the acquirement, by every possible means, of ready money to meet his increasing useless expenditure, that he entirely neglects public business. He has surrounded himself with a class of counsellors who are not only incapable of assisting and advising him in political affairs, but who also have no interest in his future welfare or that of his country. So serious has the nature of the two latter evils become, that I am only waiting a definite settlement of the vital questions now under consideration at home before reporting on the impossibility of any longer delaying some decided steps for effectually dealing with them; indeed, I sometimes fear that the recent prediction of Sir John Kirk, that His Highness' rule will give way under the strain of present events, may be fulfilled before we can interfere to save him.

In the present emergency, however, Dr. Arendt's reticence is the gravest feature, and this fact alone would have placed me on my guard as soon as it became apparent. I shall now take care, as soon as an opportunity is afforded, that his position is represented to the Sultan in a sufficiently serious light to rouse him from his apathy, and for this purpose am keeping his Chief Secretary at this end of the telephone, where I shall proceed and communicate personally with His Highness as soon as he is at leisure. I do not doubt it will then be possible promptly to carry out your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 185. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 12, 1886.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 184, Confidential, of the 9th instant, I have the honour to report that it was not till half-past 8 on that evening that the Sultan telephoned from his country Palace saying he was at leisure. I immediately gave him such an account of the pending German demands and the imminent danger that was hanging over him as was calculated to arouse him from his lethargy, and the consequence was that he entirely altered his recent bearing and begged both advice and assistance.

In reply to my request for details, he stated that the German Consul-General had never pressed him officially regarding the alleged imprisonment, but had merely sent his Dragoman on the 18th August with a friendly note, stating M. Denhardt's complaint, and advising him that it would avoid trouble if he would order the immediate release of his servant.

His Highness added that, though the details of Denhardt's complaint showed clearly that the whole affair was either a fabrication or the result of some private quarrel, he had at once given peremptory orders to the Governor of Lamu to cause the man to be instantly liberated wherever he was and at whatever expense, and to find out the guilty parties. The Governor had, however, anticipated these orders, and had written to report the whole matter, regarding which, he stated, he neither knew nor could discover anything, and that the whole complaint, so far as he and his garrison were concerned, was absolutely without foundation. His Highness further declared that since the 19th August Dr. Arendt had not even alluded to the subject; while, in the meantime, the Governor and his principal authorities throughout the district had spared no trouble or expense in endeavouring to trace the missing man, but without success.

On receiving His Highness' assurance that he had kept nothing back from me, I requested him to send over all the correspondence relating to the subject, and, in the meantime, recommended that the "Star" should be coaled during the night and leave for Lamu at daybreak, with instructions merely to return at once with the Governor of Lamu.

This suggestion was immediately carried out, and the "Star" left for Lamu the next morning.

On translating the correspondence I found that the Sultan's account of what had taken place between him and Dr. Arendt was fairly accurate, but the work of translation was a long business, and, feeling uncertain of His Highness' telephone, much time was lost before the draft of a letter reporting the departure of the "Star" could be approved, and it was not until 2 o'clock this afternoon that the Chief Secretary was able to take it to the German Consulate.

It is to be regretted that His Highness wasted so much valuable time, for, though he has been saved from a situation, the danger of which appears to have been wholly concealed from him, yet there can be little further delay by the German Foreign Office in advising their Representative here, and it may then be doubted whether His Highness' action has been altogether spontaneous; whereas, had he accepted the warning when first it reached him, his letter would have gone forward quite soon enough after the arrival of the last mail to have been in the ordinary course.

Translations of all the correspondence relating to this affair shall be forwarded hereafter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 82.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Dr. Arendt.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

October 12, 1886.

ON receiving your honoured letter of the 19th August, we wrote to you to inquire the name of the man, our subject, who made, as you allege, disrespectful remarks regarding your High Government, that we might have him seized and severely

punished, but your Honour has not given us his name, and we therefore conclude your Honour has found the statement of your informant unfounded.

1. Regarding the charge against the Governor of Lamu, be it known to you that this appeared to us a more serious matter, and we immediately sent orders to release the man named Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman, and to report to us why and by whose orders he had been imprisoned.

2. In reply, our Governor informed us that the whole story regarding this man's seizure appeared to be a fabrication, for that neither he nor any of his soldiers or servants had ever touched or in any way interfered with the servant of Denhardt. He declared, moreover, that when one Gustaf, another servant of the Germans, brought a complaint regarding him, he had, although publicly and grossly insulted by the said Gustaf, inquired and searched throughout the town, but could find no trace of the missing man.

3. On receiving this letter, we sent orders to the Governor to consider that we had laid a special injunction upon him to find and restore safely to his friends Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman, and we required him neither to delay or neglect the performance of this duty, and we desired him to spare no expense in endeavouring to discover what had become of the missing man, and to write to all our Chiefs and Elders in the country round offering a good reward to any one bringing news of him.

4. On the 3rd September (4th El Haji), the Governor replied, reporting that he was making diligent search in accordance with our commands, and inclosing evidence from our principal Chiefs that they could learn nothing regarding the lost man.

5. By the late mail, however, we have received no further news, and we have therefore thought it best to make a personal inquiry into this matter. For this purpose, we have sent a steamer to Lamu without warning to bring away the Governor suddenly, and on his arrival we will have him examined in presence of your Honour and M. Denhardt; and should the charge made against him be found true, or even should it be proved that he has failed to do what we required of him in searching for the missing man, he shall be punished with a severe punishment, and we will also dismiss him from our service with disgrace. And should it be proved that any other of our servants have imprisoned the servant of the Germans, he shall immediately be released, and we will cause full compensation to be made to him.

But should the charge prove to be false, we shall expect from your Honour that proper amends shall be made to our Governor.

No. 83.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 186.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 13, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report the visit of our East Indian squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards. The ships accompanying the "Bacchante" were Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," Captain Woodward; Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer," Commander Lang; and Her Majesty's ship "Mariner," Commander Durnford.

Sir F. Richards officially visited the Sultan, accompanied by his Staff and a number of other officers, and was duly entertained by His Highness at a State dinner, given in his honour at the new Palace, at which fifty-six of our countrymen were present.

The "Bacchante" and "Mariner" departed for Seychelles and Aden on the 12th instant, leaving the "Turquoise" and "Reindeer" on this station.

Captain Woodward informs me that he proposes to send the "Reindeer" on a cruise to Pemba, Mombasa, &c., and will himself visit the northern ports of Madagascar to make certain inquiries regarding the damages sustained by our Indian traders during the recent hostilities between France and the Hova Government. He has, however, arranged for weekly communications with this Agency, and has instructed Captain Lang to return here at once should I at any time consider the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships desirable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 84.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 187.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 15, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that the ratifications of the Belgian Treaty with the Sultan were exchanged this morning.

As Belgium has no subjects here except the members of her Consul's household, she has no special interests in Zanzibar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 85.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 189.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 23, 1886.

I TELEGRAPHED to your Lordship on the 8th instant very briefly, transmitting some disquieting intelligence that had arrived from the Benadir posts, and asking if my visiting that coast at present would be considered advisable; the increasing exactions with which the Sultan was hampering our trade was also referred to, and the fact that His Highness had detained merchandize which, on being landed, was declared for transshipment in consequence of the goods not appearing in the manifest as so destined, was also mentioned.

The news from Merka, Magdisho, and the other ports in the Benadir was received by the Sultan's steamer, and was communicated to this Agency through two reliable sources. It appears that His Highness had instructed his Governor, before the new Treaty came into force, to levy all the old taxes direct from the Somali traders before permitting their produce to enter the towns, in order that the Tariff dues might be collected from our subjects on its arrival at Zanzibar without fear of questions arising.

Some of our most influential merchants, however, who have recently opened up a very large trade with this part of Somaliland had written to their agents fully explaining the general terms of our new Treaty, and desired them to report what action the Sultan's authorities were taking in the matter. These local agents, however, took the Somali population into their confidence, and the consequence was that they refused to pay the native taxes, which they had heard the Sultan had agreed to abolish, and on their produce being stopped, they threatened, at Magdisho, that unless the English, whom they alone recognized, upheld the Treaty, they should send to the German Consul at Zanzibar, intimating their readiness to entertain the offers of protection which all the Somali tribes had hitherto refused to accept.

This difficulty having just occurred when the steamer left, it was certain, however, to spread to the other Benadir towns, and knowing how hasty these Somali tribes are, and how readily such a difference might lead to open rupture, involving the ruin of the important trade we have so recently established with this district, I should, under ordinary circumstances, have at once proceeded in one of Her Majesty's ships to the spot, after requesting His Highness to give peremptory orders to his Governors for the strict observance of the Treaty, and should have taken care that no excuse should remain for the stoppage of our trade, but in the present unsettled state of Zanzibar affairs, a reference to your Lordship was considered necessary.

On the return of the Sultan's steamer to the Benadir before any reply was received to my telegram, I induced a person of influence here, on whose discretion every confidence could be placed, to send special agents with instructions to explain to our subjects that, though the course pursued by His Highness' authorities was in violation of our new Treaty, yet it was found impossible to insist on its provisions being fully carried out until the Treaties with the other European nations could be equalized, and that they should therefore endeavour to arrange for paying any taxes demanded from the Somalis, the amount of which they might be able to claim hereafter.

It is true that this was not altogether a satisfactory method of dealing with the difficulty, but it seemed the only means for promptly warding off the serious danger which threatened, until the whole question of our Treaty rights and their observance could be definitively settled, as it may also go far towards saving our trade.

The other points mentioned in my telegram need not now be specially detailed, as since then all the evils referred in my despatch No. 178 of the 30th September have fully developed themselves, and matters have gone too far to allow of any but a radical cure.

The fact is that none of the provisions of our new Treaty can be carried out until France adheres to them, and the attempt to bring them into operation has resulted in disorder which now baffles description, and is too complicated to be safely meddled with until the situation can be dealt with comprehensively.

Although our subjects will, in consequence, be exposed to considerable temporary inconvenience and loss of profit, I am by no means of opinion that this is an unmixed calamity, for the events which have accompanied it have brought into prominence a secret and permanent evil that might have indefinitely checked all enterprise and progress.

The underhand influence of the Sultan, which has already been significantly referred to, lies at the root of all the exactions and all the disadvantages which hamper our trade, and the development of the country, at any rate of all such as would not disappear before an equalization of the Treaties. Though often from its very nature difficult of proof, it is none the less real and powerful for mischief, and if one result of the delay in asserting our Treaty rights should be the practical extinction of this secret evil, we shall be amply repaid for the temporary disadvantages that have been incurred.

In the meantime, all my efforts are being directed to the preservation of the trade of the country itself, and it is only danger in this direction that gives any immediate cause for anxiety. Unhappily, the Sultan in no way considers the future effects of his action, nor does he believe that Her Majesty's Government will ever insist on a change in his present shortsighted policy; he is fully aware that your Lordship has yet given no replies to the various questions regarding his action which have been submitted by this Agency, and though I have plainly warned him that he greatly errs in concluding that it is not intended to support even the very limited restraint that he has as yet been subjected to, all endeavours to convince him are in vain, and he is evidently satisfied that we shall never seriously interfere with any steps he may adopt for increasing his revenue provided he can keep clear of difficulties with the foreign Consulates.

It is impossible within reasonable limits to touch upon all the intricate questions involved in our situation here, but Sir John Kirk will be able to elucidate any points on which your Lordship may find this despatch is not sufficiently explicit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 85*.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 191.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, October 18, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that letters from Mr. Mackay were received on the 16th instant.

At the same time, letters were also received from Mr. Ashe, who has safely reached Msalala, on the south of the Victoria Lake, and from Mr. E. C. Gordon from the same station. These letters are dated the 11th and 12th September.

Very little is added to our recent information by these letters. The temper of the King of Uganda appears, however, to have altered for the better, as he has allowed Mr. Ashe to quit the country; but Mr. Mackay's application for permission to leave has been peremptorily refused.

From what we know of the position Mr. Mackay has acquired during a lengthened residence in Uganda, there is good reason for believing that his detention is principally owing to his usefulness to the King, whose father was much benefitted by his medical skill during the progress of a fatal disease that must otherwise have cut short his life, and who, moreover, made constant use of his mechanical knowledge in repairing his houses, ships, and arms.

Mr. Mackay is in fact a clever, practical man, thoroughly versed in native languages and ways, and if, as seems most probable, his detention is due to the value placed on his services, we need have little fear for his immediate personal safety.

Mr. Ashe's letter is in a similar strain to his last, being querulous and inaccurate,

and containing no information to guide us should it be thought expedient to adopt his somewhat crude suggestions.

Mr. Gordon's letter refers to the increasing difficulties and dangers to which our missionaries are exposed in the interior. There is a good deal of truth in his remarks as to the events which have immediately brought about the present attitude of the natives in his district, but his opportunities for observation have been very limited, and there can be no doubt that the main cause of the evils he refers to, which are not confined to the countries adjacent to Uganda, is the recent action on the coast of the German Colonization Society.

Before the operations of this body were commenced, it was repeatedly urged by Sir John Kirk, and the warning was reiterated, both publicly and privately, during my late visit to England, that partial and isolated undertakings for opening up the interior of Africa would not only inevitably result in failure, but also seriously increase the difficulties of carrying out those more practical schemes which it may be trusted will no longer be deferred.

The time has come when the real development of Africa must either be proceeded with on a scale more commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, or the continent be left to its original barbarism and exclusiveness. All less comprehensive measures will only have the effect of raising the cupidity of the natives, and thus rendering the position of weak parties of Europeans in the interior, whether missionaries, traders, or mere travellers, most precarious, if not untenable.

For the present, the tendency of missionary, as well as other civilizing efforts, should be towards concentration; and if the wealthier societies will be content to confine their sphere of work to one or two spots not too remote from the coast, and agree to an amicable arrangement of their vested interests, the country would be spared these constant anxieties on their account.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85*.

Mr. R. P. Ashe to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

Dear Sir,

I UNDERSTAND that Sir John Kirk has gone to Europe. I therefore write to you with reference to the detention of Mr. Mackay by King Mwanga. No doubt you are in full possession of particulars of Sir John's action hitherto, and of the fact of his having written to King Mwanga, asking for a reply.

Matters in Buganda have been going steadily from bad to worse; our hands and tongues have been tied, owing to the fact that the British Consul-General in Zanzibar took up the case. Hence, we determined that no hasty action of ours should interfere with any steps taken by him, but up to the present nothing whatever has been done, so far as we can learn, unless the report be true that Mr. Buchanan has been dispatched by the Sultan and Sir John Kirk to the neighbourhood of Busoga—a report worthy of little credit.

It can hardly be possible that, when Her Majesty's Representative enters into communication regarding the forcible detention of British subjects, or their ill-treatment, that the matter will be quietly dropped before the fullest satisfaction has been demanded and obtained. I may briefly state the case as it stands at present. After ruinous payments to Mwanga, in order to induce him to give Mr. Mackay and myself permission to leave his country, he flatly refused, with both mockery and insult. A second payment was then made, and Mr. Mackay again pressed for permission to leave, saying, as mutually agreed upon between us, that I would remain. The King absolutely refused, with the assertion that neither then nor at any time would he let Mr. Mackay go, and emphasized his refusal by dismissing me.

Whatever steps may be taken ultimately with regard to the extensive robbery and brutal murders of British subjects by King Mwanga and others, Mr. Mackay's case demands immediate action.

I beg most earnestly to point out where Sir John seems to have failed in his communication with King Mwanga. First, by delaying; secondly, by expressing hopes that the atrocities perpetrated had either not taken place at all, or else had not been committed by the King's orders, or that something might have happened to prevent the autocrat's express orders from being executed; the letters containing such statements only arriving long after such a period of time had elapsed during which the writer must have learned that the crimes had undoubtedly taken place; and, thirdly, in his communications to us, Sir John has attributed much evil to an influence which, as yet, has not been felt in these regions—I refer, of course, to the Germans.

You will understand that we, at any rate, have no definite ground for complaint against the Germans, while we have certainly strong reason for complaint against our own Government, who appear simply to have abandoned us in a trouble increased to no small extent by their own action, in making use of us as a means of communication with Emin Bey.

The matter now to a great extent rests with you. If you make a simple peremptory demand for Mr. Mackay's immediate release, and this demand sent by *bond fide* post-haste express messengers, and not such as were dispatched by Sir John, and who, it may be presumed, are still somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bagamoyo, for they have not been heard of anywhere up country, such immediate demand will, without much doubt, be complied with by Mwanga. And when once Mr. Mackay is out of the country, a Commission of Inquiry into the murder of Bishop Hannington and his followers, although some of these latter are supposed to have been only enslaved; the murders, too, of the other Englishmen killed by Lukonge and Nyungu, as well as the murders of our own boy, and of many others connected with the Mission, would be productive of most beneficial results to the whole of East Equatorial Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT P. ASHE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85*.

Mr. E. C. Gordon to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

Dear Sir,

Msalala, September 12, 1886.

THOUGH an outsider, it is as one who is deeply interested in the matter that I desire to address you. My object is to point out how we are all of one mind on this point, and it would, moreover, perhaps be well to keep you informed of the events that are passing around us. It is not difficult to see how the events that are frequently taking place are leading to one conclusion. What may now be said regarding the position occupied in Buganda, that it is untenable, may also come to be said of our own.

The attitude shown by the natives towards us has of late undergone a most decided change. How far this can be traced to the great loss of the valuable and beneficial influence exerted by Mirambo would be a difficult matter to determine; yet the news of the atrocity recently committed in Busoga has not been published here and elsewhere without its attendant evil results upon the natives. It is a well-known fact that the natives are becoming more and more boldly boastful in their demands, and reckless in their conduct and treatment of the white men.

It may be well to instance what I say.

Barely one year ago, when bringing here our annual caravan, which I had gone down to Nindo to meet at Salawi, only some five or six hours from us, we met with an adventure. Because we refused to camp where they told us, and chose a camp near the water, they refused to let us have water, and when attempting to get water they fired upon our men, who, I might almost say, fled to a man. The few who were left narrowly escaped death, and we were obliged to give in; also the affair only ended by our paying large hongo, besides losing one of our porters, who was killed. During the disturbance they were heard to exclaim frequently, take hold of, seize, the white man and kill his Headmen, they stole the cloth of the porters which was attached to the loads. After many words and much ado, some redress was obtained for the slaughter of the man.

Again in the month of 86, hongo was extracted from us here by our own Chief, who falsely accused us of bringing another Chief (who came to visit us) against him with hostile intentions. Before hongo was paid our labourers were beaten and driven off, and the coast-men were trembling and affrighted. Again at Uyin the Chief demanded hongo of Mr. Hooper who is in charge there, a demand never known in the late Chief's time; this Chief also in August demanded enormous hongo of the London Missionary Society man who was passing *en route* to Ujiji. The white men at Unyanyembe had to make a large payment for leave to bury their white brother.

These facts prove how urgent and pressing is the righteous request and demand for a Commission of Inquiry to examine into the outrages and murders committed in East Equatorial Africa.

There is little doubt that a superstitious dread of the most terrible evils supposed to be consequent upon the murder of a rich man, a term synonymous in Kinyamwezi with white man, has in more than one instance withheld and prevented the hands of these ignorant natives from the ruthless shedding of blood.

The dreaded evils expected are mortal decease and sickness; becoming haunted

with evil spirits. Now these plagues will be seen not to follow the murder of a white man, nor any reparation or redress to be required, and they will notice how such crimes may be committed with perfect impunity, nay with profit, unless some preventive plan, some check is introduced to obviate the terrible end and conclusion to which we are driving.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. CYRIL GORDON.

No. 86.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 195. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 25, 1886.

IN continuation of the despatches noted in the margin,* regarding the "Denhardt" affair, I have the honour to report that on the afternoon of the 13th instant I made a private call upon Dr. Arendt's family. Before leaving he informed me that the previous night he had received a telegram from Prince Bismarck stating that he was in communication with the British Foreign Office regarding a difference with the Sultan, in connection with which certain demands he had thought necessary to make had been approved.

I told Dr. Arendt that I had been informed by our Foreign Secretary that the German Government wished a long-standing difference with the Sultan to be closed without further delay, and that my instructions pointed to the possibility of my being able to assist in bringing about the settlement desired. I begged him therefore to consider my services were at his disposal if I could be of any assistance in the matter.

He replied that he had not consulted me before because he had considered the question purely one for the decision of his Government, but that that morning he had received a second telegram, mentioning that I had been ordered to give advice and assistance, and a circumstance had occurred which induced him to explain the case to me and ask advice as to the action which would now be desirable.

After narrating the whole affair, including the Witu incident, in the course of which, however, it was evident that many details had escaped him, and that the Sultan's written reply had been misunderstood in important particulars, Dr. Arendt went on to say that, only a few hours before he received the first telegram, the Sultan's Secretary had called upon him and stated that, having failed to obtain any intelligence regarding Denhardt's missing servant, His Highness had sent the "Star" to Lamu with orders to bring down the Governor for examination. Dr. Arendt added that he found, on inquiry, that the "Star" had left Zanzibar soon after the arrival of the last mail, but that he wholly discredited the statement that she had gone to Lamu for the purpose mentioned, which assertion he believed was made in order to gain time, though, in that case, His Highness must have in some way learned that he had reported the affair to his Government.

My colleague then informed me that, in the event of the Sultan's statement proving true, he should request that the Governor might be interrogated, and if he denied the imprisonment of the missing man and all knowledge as to what had become of him, he should consider that he had been murdered by the Governor's orders. In reply to my inquiries, he stated that no Consular inquiry had been made into the truth of Denhardt's complaint, nor had any of the parties whose statements he had reported been sent for, as, in face of the undoubted obstructions which German enterprise had all along encountered from the Sultan's authorities, he considered Denhardt's word sufficient evidence of the truth of the complaint.

On my observing that it would be satisfactory to himself, and only just, to send a Consular officer to bring down the parties who were alleged to have been eye-witnesses to the outrage, he admitted the force of my suggestion and said he would certainly have adopted it had there been a German ship available. I told him I was sure my Government would place a ship at his disposal for such a purpose.

Later on, learning that he proposed sending M. Denhardt to Lamu in a dhow to bring down his witnesses, unattended by any Consular officer, I informed him that Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" was in the harbour, and, if he wished her placed at his disposal, I should be glad to know at once. He said he had thought over the matter and did not consider it necessary to send for any evidence until the Governor arrived. He at the same time asked me if I would keep some trustworthy person on

* Nos. 184 and 185, October 9 and 12, 1886: *ante*, Nos. 81 and 82.

the look-out and let him know, when the "Star" returned, whether she had brought the Governor.

On the night of the 15th the "Star" came back with the Governor of Lamu. After examining him privately, the Sultan sent the inclosed letter to the German Consul-General, informing him that he had thought it best, for the maintenance of peace and friendship between their Governments, to dismiss his Governor. His Highness, in informing me of this step, stated that on carefully reading over the correspondence he found that Dr. Arendt had demanded such dismissal taking place, and he hoped that, having thus complied with the only demand that had been formally made, he should be saved from further trouble. He added that he was now more than ever convinced that the Governor was innocent of all he had been charged with.

His Highness having committed himself to this course without again inviting the examination, in presence of the Consul-General and M. Denhardt, which he had previously suggested, there is nothing further to be done pending a reply to his letter, which he has not yet received.

In the meantime, M. Denhardt has sailed for Lamu in a dhow, in order to bring down his witnesses, who have been placed under German protection by virtue of papers which have been prepared at the German Consulate and handed to M. Denhardt. The only evidence that can be produced in support of any demand for compensation will therefore be given by persons who have been under the sole influence of the complainant, whose interest it is to discredit His Highness' authorities in every possible way.

The letter from the Sultan of Witu bears internal evidence of having been composed by a European, and, without prejudging the allegations put forward by M. Denhardt, it is impossible not to feel that they rest at present on no testimony that would satisfy an impartial Judge.

My efforts, however, will merely be directed to securing the Sultan's compliance with German demands, should Prince Bismarck not be satisfied with the prompt dismissal of the Governor of Lamu.

I inclose herewith translations of all the correspondence which has passed between the Sultan and the Consul-General and others with reference to this matter, and trust that my telegrams will have proved sufficiently explicit.

The "Reindeer" arrived yesterday. Commander Lang informs me that the Admiralty telegram of the 15th in no way authorizes him to place his ship at the disposal of the German Consul-General. Under the circumstances, this may cause no inconvenience, but it is to be regretted, as the permission would not have been sought nor availed of unless it was necessary for giving effect to your Lordship's instructions.

I shall, however, make use of my colleague's refusal to accept the courteous offer made to him, should it seem hereafter desirable to do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

Sultan Ahmed-bin-Funloot, of Witu, to Dr. Arendt.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

July 29, 1886.

ON the 1st instant a man came from the Sultan's Wali (Lamu) and gave us greeting from the Wali, and told us that the Wali wished to bring about friendship between us and Sayyed Burghash and the English, and that the Germans are no good to have friendship with, and that they cannot do anything. I answered him that I had already chosen the Germans [for my friends], even if they can do nothing; and then he went to my son, who replied to the same effect, and said, "I have nothing to say in these matters, they are all the Sultan's business and the Consul's." Then he came back again to me with the same speeches. I should like you to do something to prevent his returning to us, for we do not want anything of this kind. The rest of his words you shall hear from Gustav Denhardt.

Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

The Governor of Lamu to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

August 6, 1886.

A FEW days after the departure of the mail of Shawal (July), Gustav* came to my house in the morning. I was unwell at the time and unable to go out, and was told by some one that Gustav was at the door. I said, "Tell him to come some other day, for I am ill." My messenger had to go to and come from him, still at the door, three times, and he then said, "I will not leave here at all," and began abusing me until his bad language compelled me to go out and ask him, "What do you want?" He said, "I have a man called Skeety (Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman). I lost him last night, and it was you who seized him." I said, "I seized him?" He said to me, "You sent some 'asikaris' (soldiers) to him and seized him." I asked him who had told him so, and he said it was the "bibi" (wife) of the missing man. I replied to him, "I know nothing of this, nor has anything been done in the matter by myself or by those dependent on me or by my asikaris." He answered me, "You have seized him and put him into the fort; do not tell me any lies." I said to him, "Why, O you Gustav, do you come and enter my house, and abuse and speak against me without reason? Go out of my house; we have nothing to do with each other, for I am the slave of my great Master, and my Master always honours and esteems you and him who represents your Government. Why do not you honour His Highness as he does you? For I am only his slave." When I told him this he became angry, and left the house.

I was then told by the father of Skeety's wife (to whom Gustav had said I should apply), that this was not so at all, that she never said what he alleged. She said this before Kadi Munsub, and I send you a copy of what she said and of the evidence of her father and of all the Elders, the original remaining with us.

This is what happened through Gustav, who is always using abusive language about me, while I always give him honour.

The following is the copy of the evidence alluded to:—

"The Wali before the Elders, viz.:—

" Sheikh Mohammed-bin-Abibeker,

" Ali-bin-Amed,

" Ali-bin-Abdallah-bin-Mohammed,

" Mohammed-bin-Haji Omari,

" And the father of the wife of Abdullah Abder Rahman.

"The Wali told them that Gustav came to him and said, 'Sheikh Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman-bin-Abibaker El Hasaini is lost, and we do not know where he is. You are the Wali of this place, and must know where he is. His wife said that the asikari of the Surkar (Governor or Wali) came and took him away from the house, and he has never returned.' The Wali then said, 'Now, I wish you to go, all of you Elders and the father of the wife, and search the town and collect news, and go to his wife and ask about him.' So we went and searched, but obtained no news of him in the town; then we went to his wife and asked her about him, and she said that he arose from sleeping and opened the door and went out, and that she knew nothing of him since that time; that Gustav came to her and asked her about Sheikh Abdullah, and that she told him the same thing; that he went away and came again, but that she prevented him entering her house, and that he had never since returned until to-day. This is the evidence that she gave us.

" Written by Munsub-bin-Abder Rahman."

I have copied it as I saw it.
Written by Salim-bin-Theney.
(For the Wali.)

* Qy. Denhardt.

Inclosure 3 in No. 86.

Memorandum (undated) left with the Sultan of Zanzibar on the 18th August, 1886, by the First Interpreter of German Consulate.

(Translation.)

ON the 15th July, at 1 A.M., eight Arab "asikaris" (soldiers) entered the house of Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman, who is a servant of Messrs. Denhardt at Lamu since a long time. His engagement as such is recorded at the Consulate and known to all. The eight asikaris seized the said Abdullah without giving him time to put on his clothes, and they drove him before them to a house in Lamu, where they imprisoned him. Meanwhile, he received two sword cuts, and his left arm was broken. Then on the 5th August three of the local Elders went to the said man's wife and threatened that, if she said anything about this matter, her father should be imprisoned. This occurrence is a serious breach of the XVIIth Article of the Treaty between the two Governments, and it is most desirable that there should be no delay in having the said man released from prison and an inquiry held into the matter.

2. In the month of July a man was sent by the Wali of Lamu to the Sultan of Witu to tell him that the Wali wished to interpose in order to smooth matters between him and the Sultan of Zanzibar and the British Government, for that it was no good to be friends with the Germans, who, moreover, could do nothing. The first part of this message, which relates to doing good, pleases me (the German Consul-General), and I have always desired that things should be thus arranged; but for the rest of the message, I consider it as a slight and an insult to us. With regard to the Sultan of Witu, he answered the messenger to the following effect, viz., that even if the Germans were no good for anything, he had already chosen them (i.e., for his friends). And when the messenger thus failed, he went to the son of the Sultan of Witu, who was living in the country, with the intention of tricking him with the same speeches he had made use of to his father, the Sultan; but the son never listened to him, and after going once again to the Sultan of Witu, he returned home disappointed.

3. And another thing which is against the character of the Wali of Lamu is that he is constantly working in secret against M. Denhardt, making him an object of dislike to all the people, so that they avoid all connection with him; and what surprises me still more is that he does all this of his own accord, for if he did it by his Master's order he would not put so much animosity and spite in his behaviour.

4. The least act of justice that can be done in view of this bad behaviour, is to deprive the Wali of his post and have him brought here to be tried and punished.

Inclosure 4 in No. 86.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Dr. Arendt.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

August 18, 1886.

WE have received the First Interpreter, who brought us a paper divided into paragraphs and desired us to reply to you to-day concerning the Wali of Lamu. Be it known to you that the Wali has no authority to speak of such matters, and if there be a man who went to Witu, let us know his name that we may have him produced and hear what he has to say; and if anything is then proved against the Wali by plain proof and evidence, then shall the Wali deserve severe punishment for what he has done.

Inclosure 5 in No. 86.

Dr. Arendt to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

August 19, 1886.

I BEGIN by thanking your Highness for the friendly reply which your Highness was pleased to send me regarding what happened and was brought to your notice by the First Interpreter, Makhalla, by my order, and I feel assured that you desire, as does my Government, to maintain the excellent relations which exist between the two Governments. I felt it was my duty to bring to your knowledge the occurrences at Lamu and Witu, for, if steps are not taken at once by your Highness, I fear misunderstanding and mischief will be brought about in future through the action of the

Wali of Lamu with respect to the Sultan of Witu, urging him to withdraw by subterfuges from the protection of Germany. Should one of our subjects behave like this, he would at once be sent before the Court as a most treasonable man, but, while our law is strong enough to prevent our people doing such things, when one of the subjects of your Highness, in the position of the Wali, behaves thus, we can only appeal to your Gracious Highness, who will, in your justice, find the right way to ascertain the action of that servant, and will then inquire into his wrong-doing and prevent its recurrence by severe punishment.

As to what your Highness informed me in the letter yesterday, that plan cannot satisfy me for the breach of the Treaty by your Highness' servants, for even I know, as do all people, that none of your servants can do anything independently. There is plain evidence, and such as leaves no doubt, contained in the letter of the Sultan of Witu, of which I inclosed a copy to your Highness, and it appears to me that the Wali acted purposely, as already said. The way that will be most satisfactory is that this servant having acted against the orders given to him, he should be called here to be put upon his trial, and I trust your Highness will not delay in adopting the necessary steps to bring about what I desire, and then I shall not only have done my duty towards my Government but also towards your Highness.

I shall now take the liberty to draw your Highness' attention to the other matter, which is no less wrong than the first, and which has also been done by the said Wali, namely, the seizure of the servant of Denhardt by violence, and the news is not hidden from your Highness, but I will now explain it to your Highness as follows: It occurred on the 15th July to Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman, who is in the service of M. Denhardt since a long time, and his name is written down at the Consulate. While this man was quietly in his house, suddenly eight Arab asikaris (soldiers) entered the house at 1 A.M., they seized him, and made him walk before them, and imprisoned him in a house at Lamu, where he has hitherto been kept. The said man was struck with a sword on his left arm, and his right arm was broken. This in itself is enough to prove that the Wali neglects to keep things in good order, as, no doubt, your Highness would desire [to see], as much as does His Majesty the Emperor. The fact is that this is a distinct breach of Article XVII of the Friendly Treaty, which is a bond of sincerity between the two Governments. This act of violence is alone sufficient to cause the Wali of Lamu to be summoned here, and in this respect I repeat what I said already over and over again. I leave it to your Highness' consideration to be pleased to give the necessary orders for the immediate release of Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman from prison.

Inclosure 6 in No. 86.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Dr. Arendt.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

August 19, 1886.

THIS is the reply which we stated that you should receive. As to the paragraph respecting Abdullah-bin-Abder Raham, we have received a letter from the Wali saying that Gustav* had come to him and told him about it, and that the Wali asked him where he thought he might be, or if he knew where he was, and had added: "I (Wali) and you (Gustav) are both equally endeavouring to find him."

As to the second paragraph, it is the same that we already yesterday wrote to you about. To-day we have received your reply, together with a copy of the Sultan of Witu's letter. We have read the said letter, which is from the Wali's greatest enemy, and besides he never mentioned the name of the messenger. Moreover, did you ever hear of a messenger without a letter? And the Wali has no authority to say anything in the matter of the English and the Germans; it is no concern of his, and what should make him meddle in it? It should be for your Honour to think it over, and it will appear to you that this is only a matter of enmity; and in the second paragraph you mentioned that the Wali is always making secret trouble against Denhardt. We do not wish to trouble your Honour about the complaints of the Wali against this man—that he is always abusing the Wali, going into his house and threatening him with bad words, and that the Wali is always telling us of these things—we do not wish to trouble you with this. We have always replied to the Wali to behave well towards him, and to put up with all that he may do.

* *Qy.* Denhardt.

Inclosure 7 in No. 86.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Governor of Lamu.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

August 30, 1886.

WE have been told by our sincere friend the German Consul that a man named Abdullah-bin-Abder Rahman, of Lamu, has disappeared bodily, and that it is not known where he is, and the Consul stated to us that he is in prison. I wish you to immediately endeavour by every means to find out about this man, and to offer any sum of money to whomsoever shall bring you truthful information of this matter, in order that we may know what the truth is. Perhaps some of his people, being his enemy, did this to him. Do not spare any pains to discover the facts of this affair as soon as possible, for this is a strange thing.

Take trouble and take trouble. Do not neglect it. I await the reply.

This is from me.

Written by Burghash-bin-Sayyed, with his own hand.

Inclosure 8 in No. 86.

The Governor of Bajuni to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

September 1, 1886.

YOUR servant the Wali Sayed-bin-Hamed informed me that Gustav went to him and told him with bitter words about his man Abdullah-bin-Abibeker, and he has written us letters for all places in your country of El-Bajuni, that inquiry and search for him may be made in the land and in the islands. We have spent very much money in our endeavours, but have found no news of him with the Bajuni or Galla. We sent a great deal of money, and up to this day your servant is still using his best endeavours.

Note.—Similar evidence is given in a letter to the Sultan by the Acting Governor of Sirri.

Inclosure 9 in No. 86.

The Governor of Lamu to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

September 3, 1886.

I HAVE received your honoured letter, and your slave has understood the order of his Master. As soon as Gustav gave me the news, I, your slave, made the greatest endeavours and attempts to ascertain about the lost man. I am not indifferent in this matter, for I, your slave, know that this is a great thing, and displeases you, and I will not leave off inquiring about it to the utmost of my ability, morning, evening, day, and night.

I do not like such an event, for you have left me to manage your Government and your people and subjects, and how can I like that such a thing should happen, for it is a great matter, and I do not wish that there should be any delay, and your commands must be obeyed.

Inclosure 10 in No. 86.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Dr. Arendt.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

October 16, 1886.

WE have to inform your Honour that, according to what we said in our letter of the 12th instant,* viz., that we had sent our ship "Star" to bring away, without any warning, the Wali of Lamu, the Wali has now arrived here in order to be examined respecting the complaints which have been made by Denhardt. We further inform you that we have come to the conclusion that the dismissal of the Wali from Lamu is the best course to pursue in order to strengthen the friendship which exists between ourselves and His Majesty the Emperor.

Be it known to you that we have dismissed him from this day.

* Inclosure in No. 82.

No. 87.

Mr. Mackinnon to Sir P. Anderson.—(Received November 22.)

Dear Sir Percy, 30, Old Burlington Street, London, November 22, 1886.
 AS promised, I send you herewith the following documents, viz.:—
 1. Copy of Dr. Carl Peters' letter to me, dated 10th November.
 2. My reply, dated 12th November.
 3. Full reply, dated 17th November.
 4. Original of Dr. Peters' letter of 14th November.
 5. Copy of my reply to No. 4.
 6. Copy of Dr. Peters' letter dated 20th November, received this morning.
 This completes the correspondence to date. In reply to the last-named letter I shall probably tell him I must adhere to what I have said in my letter dated the 17th November.
 In addition to the above-mentioned documents, I also inclose copy of Mr. H. M. Stanley's letter to me dated the 15th November.

Believe me, &c.
 (Signed) W. MACKINNON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 87.

Dr. Carl Peters to Mr. Mackinnon.

My dear Mr. Mackinnon, Berlin, November 10, 1886.
 THE German States Secretary, Count Herbert Bismarck, informs me the British Ambassador had told him that I had mentioned to you our Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, had personally invested in our East African Company 100,000 marks (5,000*l.*), and therefore the German policy would defend the rights of our Company.
 As you know, I never said such a thing, and as you well understand how painful a misunderstanding like this must be to me, I am sure you will be kind enough to give me a written testimony that there is a misunderstanding in the case. I shall feel obliged to you if you will inform as well your Foreign Office as me personally either that somebody misunderstood you, or that you declare the whole a statement without any foundation.
 I cannot possibly imagine, my dear Mr. Mackinnon, which may be the origin of such a misunderstanding; at any rate, I am sure you will let me have, by turn of post, a declaration which I may show to Count Herbert Bismarck sufficient to deliver me of the suspicion of having told you things which are not true, and which, therefore, touch my honour as a gentleman.

Moreover, your Ambassador has told Count Herbert Bismarck I had invited you for an audience with Prince Bismarck. This statement, I think, must be a misunderstanding of my mentioning to you we might have a Conference on our affairs at the German Embassy in London, or if here in Berlin, I might introduce you to gentlemen of our Foreign Office.

You understand, my dear Mr. Mackinnon, how painful this whole affair must be to me, and, therefore, I know you will not hesitate to give that declaration my honour requires.

Believe me, &c.
 (Signed) CARL PETERS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 87.

Mr. Mackinnon to Dr. Carl Peters.

My dear Dr. Peters, Burlington Hotel, London, November 12, 1886.
 I WRITE one line now simply to acknowledge receipt of your letter from Berlin dated the 10th November, and to say that I shall endeavour to reply fully to-morrow.

That reference was made by you in your conversations with me to the great interest taken in your Company and its affairs by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, you cannot have forgotten, nor should you have forgotten what I under-

stood you to say about his having taken or being about to take shares in your Company, and the expectations you had that this example, when it became known, would doubtless have a great effect in the country at large, and in bringing many of the people to apply for shares.

I write this in great haste, as I have been quite pre-engaged with important business affairs.

Believe me, &c.
 (Signed) W. MACKINNON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 87.

Draft Letter to Dr. Carl Peters.

BEING desirous of giving the earliest possible acknowledgment to your letter dated the 10th November, I wrote you hurriedly on the 12th instant. I now propose to reply more fully to that letter.

I regret exceedingly that any private communication I thought it right to make, regarding the conversations which had passed between you and me in July and August and when you were last in London, should have been communicated, without my authority, to Count Herbert Bismarck. I cannot tell you how sorry I should be if any personal inconvenience has arisen to you in this matter.

As the matter, however, stands, I desire to recall to your recollection the general tenour of our conversations regarding the probabilities of sufficient capital being obtainable in Germany or elsewhere for the purposes of the German East African Company. You mentioned to me that the subscriptions were continually coming in, and (as I stated in my letter of the 12th instant) you added that you had reason to believe the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, either had taken shares in the Company, or had indicated his intention to do so, in token of his great interest in its success, and when I asked you the amount, you said, "Well, probably about 100,000 marks." In reply, I stated to you as my opinion that, in the event of his doing so, I had no doubt that, when it became publicly known, you would find applications for shares pouring in in such numbers as to insure your obtaining in Germany all the money you required for the purposes of your Company. I further added on this point that I only wished some of the eminent persons in our Government had the courage to follow the example of your Imperial Chancellor, so as to give a practical proof to the public here that they identified themselves with British undertakings which they considered of public utility in the interests of our Empire; a course which I felt satisfied would have a similar effect in Great Britain to that I anticipated in Germany from the example referred to.

I can only again express the regret I feel that what I said should have been repeated. It was never intended by me that it should be so. If anything more was said on this subject in that communication than I have indicated above, it must have been done through some misunderstanding of what I said.

The matter is still very fresh in my memory, but it is quite possible I may have misunderstood you, as, although you are familiar with the English language, it is possible you may have used phraseology which conveyed a definite meaning to me, such as I mention, but the force of which you might not at the moment have appreciated.

With reference to the concluding part of your letter, I beg to say that I certainly never mentioned to any one "that you had invited me to an audience with Prince Bismarck." According to the impression on my mind, what you did say was that you knew certain officials at the Foreign Office in Berlin would be very pleased if I could make it convenient to go to Berlin with a view to considering this East African matter in a way likely to lead to mutual co-operation; and you incidentally added that you thought this course would have the approval of the Imperial Chancellor, who takes such an interest in the success of your Company, and who, in the event of my going to Berlin, would probably not be disinclined to see me on these matters.

I was obliged at the moment to decline, as you are aware, but said that I had occasion to be in Paris in October, and might be able to proceed thence direct to Berlin, if on consideration I should come to the conclusion that a visit to Berlin would be likely to be useful either to your Company or to British interests in East Africa.

This conversation took place at Homburg and Bonn, and was again referred to when I had the pleasure of seeing you in Scotland in August.

I think I have thus exhausted the two matters referred to in your letter under reply, and I trust what I have now said may relieve you from any difficulty which may have arisen out of the incident.

I may add here that all my communications with you have been exceedingly pleasant, and I should regret anything occurring likely to disturb this state of matters.

I am sorry I have not been able, owing to pressure of work, to have a Report of our last meeting drawn up, but I know in the circumstances you will excuse me.

I may be able in a day or two to write you again in a general way on the other matters which formed the subject of our conversations. Meantime, believe me, &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 87.

Dr. Carl Peters to Mr. Mackinnon.

My dear Mr. Mackinnon, 40 A, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, November 14, 1886.

I REALLY was surprised to find from your letter of the 12th November that you seem to have understood me Prince Bismarek "had taken, or being about to take," shares of the German East African Company. I am the more surprised at this misunderstanding, as I cannot possibly imagine from which remark on my side it may result.

How this may be, I am very sorry indeed my words could be misunderstood in a degree so as to lead to the opinion that Prince Bismarek takes a financial interest in our Company.

At any rate, I am glad to have the opportunity of destroying this misunderstanding, and shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly forward this declaration to your Foreign Office.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) CARL PETERS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 87.

Mr. Mackinnon to Dr. Carl Peters.

Dear Dr. Peters, Burlington Hotel, London, November 20, 1886.

AFTER writing my letter dated the 17th instant, I received your letter of the 14th, which, in accordance with your request, I forward to the Foreign Office here.

Along with your letter I will forward copy of my letter of the 17th November.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) W. MACKINNON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 87.

Dr. Carl Peters to Mr. Mackinnon.

My dear Mr. Mackinnon, Berlin, November 20, 1886.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th November, for which I am very much obliged to you.

I have been thinking very deeply of the possible origin of the misunderstanding between you and me about the relation of Prince Bismarek towards our Company these last few weeks, and now think I have found it.

As far as I remember, Mr. Gebhard and I mentioned to you that Prince Bismarek had ordered the "Preussische Seehandlung" (Prussian Marine or Sea-trading Institute, a financial Institute of the Prussian State, founded by Frederick the Great) to take care for our financial construction by accepting subscriptions for our Company. I remember well enough that you then made those remarks on the moral effect of such a step you mention in your letter.

I am personally quite sure now that you must have misunderstood the meaning of what we told you, the more as it is rather difficult to give a correct translation of the word "Seehandlung" into English.

No. 88*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 251. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 23, 1886.

I INCLOSE copy of despatches from Lord Lyons, from which it appears that up to the 19th instant Count Münster had not received his instructions to make a communication to the French Government respecting the territorial delimitation of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

* Nos. 67* and 75.

This misunderstanding may and must be the origin of your wrong opinion on Prince Bismarck's interest in our Company, which was communicated through your Ambassador here to our Government, and of course, as you may imagine, was very painful to me, as it threw a wrong light on the character of the statements I gave you. But as this can't be helped now I hope the incident may be considered settled through my to-day's explanation, and I shall feel obliged to you if you can and will acknowledge the correctness of this explanation.

I shall be glad to receive the Report you promise me and some further communications on East African matters in general.

Sir John Kirk is going to return to Zanzibar. Is that true?

(Signed) CARL PETERS.

No. 88.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 250. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 23, 1886.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 86 of the 19th instant and to previous correspondence, I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of telegrams as marked in the margin,* exchanged between this Department and Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, relative to the adhesion of the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Berlin Act.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 89.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 26. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 24, 1886, 2.40 P.M.

ZANZIBAR: German Ambassador has telegraphed to his Government that there is some doubt as to our Acting Consul-General commencing negotiations on Anglo-German Agreement on receipt of his instructions, which will arrive about 28th. This is a misapprehension which has since been cleared up. Inform Count Bismarck that we telegraphed to Zanzibar on the understanding that the proposed joint communication to the French Government should be made at once. Whatever the reply may be, it will not stop the negotiations, but we think the communication should be made at once. Explain this, and urge very strongly that the instructions to Count Münster be dispatched without further delay.

No. 90.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 252 A. Africa. Ext. 26.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 24, 1886.

COUNT HATZFELDT states that he has telegraphed to his Government that although the instructions to the Acting British Consul-General at Zanzibar are expected to reach him about the 28th instant, some uncertainty exists as to whether he will at once enter upon the negotiations with regard to the Anglo-German Agreement.

This telegram was forwarded under an erroneous impression, which has now been removed.

I have to request that your Excellency will acquaint Count Bismarck that the instructions were sent to Mr. Holmwood on the understanding that no time would be lost in making the simultaneous communication to the French Government; but you should point out that even should the French reply be unfavourable, the progress of the negotiations would not be thereby arrested. Her Majesty's Government adhere,

* Acting Consul-General Holmwood, No. 64 (Telegraphic), November 8; ditto, No. 66 (Telegraphic), November 13; and ante, Nos. 60, 61, 72, and 77.

however, to the opinion that no delay should occur in making the communication at Paris, and you should strongly urge the German Government to forward Count Münster's instructions as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 91.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddeleigh.—(Received November 25, 10 P.M.)

(No. 13. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 25, 1886, 7.45 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 26, Africa, of yesterday.
Count Bismarck says that, in deference to your Lordship's wishes, he will send instructions to Count Münster to-night, so that the communication can be made to the French Government on Saturday if you still wish it.

His view has been that, if we first communicate with France, M. de Freycinet may forewarn the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, on the strength of finding that France does not approve, may offer resistance, and that therefore it would be wiser to let the Sultan know our decision first, and obtain his acquiescence, and then inform France; and he wishes me to submit this view again to your Lordship.

He says, however, that he is not obstinate, and, if your Lordship wishes it, Count Münster shall make the communication at once after hearing from Lord Lyons. He had been under the impression till a few days ago that full instructions, with instructions to act on them immediately, had gone to our Acting Consul by telegraph.

No. 92.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddeleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 25.)

(No. 87. Africa. Ext. 13.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 25, 1886.

I SPOKE to Count Bismarck to-day in the sense of your Lordship's telegram No. 26, Africa, of yesterday's date, on the subject of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar. His Excellency said that, in deference to your Lordship's wishes, he would send instructions to Count Münster to-night with regard to the joint communication to the French Government, so that it would be possible to make the communication in question on Saturday if your Lordship still wished it.

His view has been that if we previously communicated the Agreement to the French Government it is possible that M. de Freycinet may forewarn the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, on the strength of the non-approval of the French Government, may offer resistance to it, and that it would therefore be a wiser course first to inform the Sultan of our decision, and obtain his acquiescence, and then to inform the French Government. He desired me to submit this view again to your Lordship. He said, however, that he was not obstinate, and that if it was your Lordship's wish, Count Münster should make the communication immediately on hearing from Lord Lyons.

Count Bismarck added that up to a few days ago he had been under the impression that full instructions had been telegraphed to our Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar with orders to act upon them immediately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 93.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddeleigh.—(Received November 26, 2.40 P.M.)

(No. 14. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 26, 1886, 2.10 P.M.

ANGLO-GERMAN Agreement respecting Zanzibar. I have spoken to Dr. Krauel regarding the instructions sent to German Representative at Zanzibar on the following points:—

First, with regard to the port, he has been instructed to move the Sultan to agree

in principle to making over the collection of duties in the ports to the East African Company, on conditions to be hereafter settled.

In the opinion of the German Government, the best way to arrange this would be to allow the Sultan a certain percentage on the revenue collected.

But the East African Company, who would be the lessees, have not yet been informed of this by the German Government.

With regard to Kilimanjaro, the German Government holds that our good offices should be used to induce the Sultan to withdraw his claims to it.

No. 94.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddeleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 26.)

(No. 88. Africa. Ext. 14.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 26, 1886.

I SPOKE to Dr. Krauel to-day with regard to the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar, and he has given me the following information as to the instructions sent to the German Representative on the subject:—

1. With regard to the ports, he has been instructed to move the Sultan to agree in principle as to the handing over to the East African Company of the collection of duties in the ports, on conditions to be subsequently agreed upon.

The German Government are of opinion that the best way to arrange this question would be to allow the Sultan a certain percentage on the revenue collected. The East African Company, however, who would be the lessees, have not yet been informed of this plan by the German Government.

2. With regard to the question of Kilimanjaro, the German Government holds that Her Majesty's Government should use their good offices to induce the Sultan to withdraw his claims to that district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 95.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddeleigh.—(Received November 26, 5.25 P.M.)

(No. 15. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 26, 1886, 4.28 P.M.

MY previous telegram of to-day of this series.

Since seeing Dr. Krauel he writes to me that the written instructions to the German Consul-General at Zanzibar, which he will receive on the 28th instant, contain reference to percentage of the annual value of the Custom-houses as the best mode of compensating the Sultan.

No. 96.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddeleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 26.)

(No. 89. Africa. Ext. 15.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 26, 1886.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding telegram, Africa, of to-day's date, on the subject of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that since my interview with Dr. Krauel this morning I have received a letter from him, stating that in the written instructions to the German Consul-General in Zanzibar, which will reach him on the 28th instant, reference is made to a percentage of the annual revenue of the custom-houses as the best mode of affording compensation to the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 97.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 28. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

ZANZIBAR.

Foreign Office, November 26, 1886, 6.30 P.M.

We should prefer that communication should be made to-morrow at Paris. Lord Lyons is prepared.

Our object is simply to carry out exactly agreement with Count Hatzfeldt recorded in my No. 241 of 8th instant.

We do not anticipate any opposition on the part of the French, but it might be otherwise if they hear that the negotiations are proceeding without their previous knowledge.

No. 98.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 19. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

ZANZIBAR.

Foreign Office, November 26, 1886, 6.30 P.M.

We learn from Berlin that German Ambassador will receive his instructions to-morrow. We wish no time to be lost as to simultaneous communication.

No. 99.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 253. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1886.

I INCLOSE copies of despatches from Acting Consul-General Holmwood respecting the accusation brought by M. Denhardt against the Governor of Lamu.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 100.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 27.)

(No. 105. Africa.)

My Lord,

Paris, November 26, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 103 and 104 of the 15th and 19th instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Count Münster informed me again on the evening of the 23rd instant that he was still without any instructions on the subject of inviting the French Government to adhere to the arrangement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

Count Münster repeated his promise to let me know directly any such instructions reached him, but I have not yet received any communication from him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 101.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 27, 11.40 A.M.)

(No. 16. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 27, 1886, 11.5 A.M.

FOLLOWING sent to Lord Lyons:—

"Zanzibar: Anglo-German Agreement.

"Count Münster's instructions were to reach him last night, so as to enable the communication to be made to-day if Her Majesty's Government desired it."

* Nos. 81, 82, and 86.

No. 98*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 211 A. Africa. Ext. 19.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1886.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 104, Africa, of the 19th instant, stating that the German Ambassador had not yet received his instructions with regard to the Zanzibar negotiations, I have to acquaint your Excellency that Sir E. Malet has to-day informed me, by telegraph, that Count Münster will receive the requisite instructions in the course of to-morrow.

I have to impress upon your Lordship that, upon their receipt, Her Majesty's Government attach much importance to the simultaneous communication being made to the French Government with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 102.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 27, 2.5 P.M.)

(No. 17. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 27, 1886, 1 P.M.

COMMUNICATION to French Government about Zanzibar.

Dr. Krauel has been to me to say that Count Münster has his instructions, but is directed to await a further telegram before acting.

Count Bismarck left yesterday on a shooting expedition, and will not be back till this evening. He prepared a telegram before he left, to be sent to Count Münster, authorizing him to act immediately, but unfortunately did not sign it, and gave no authority to any one to send it.

We are trying to communicate with Count Bismarck on the shooting-ground.

(Repeated to Lord Lyons.)

No. 103.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 27, 2.50 P.M.)

(No. 18. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, November 27, 1886, 2.45 P.M.

ZANZIBAR.

Count Berchem has kindly taken upon himself to send the telegram to Count Münster.

(Repeated to Paris.)

No. 104.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 29. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 27, 1886, 4.25 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 14, Africa, of 20th.

Would German Government object to our informing British Representative in Zanzibar that principle accepted by two Governments for lease of ports is percentage on revenue collected?

No. 105.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 253 B. Africa. Ext. 29.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1886.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 88, Africa, of the 26th instant, I have to request your Excellency to ascertain whether the Imperial Government would have any objection to Acting Consul-General Holmwood being informed that the principle which the two Governments have agreed upon is that the rent to be paid for the ports by the lessees should take the form of a percentage levied on any revenue which may be collected in them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 106.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 213. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1886.

I INCLOSE copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, suggesting the suppression of the British and German Commercial Treaties with Zanzibar.

I inclose also copies of the papers referred to in that despatch, some of which are already in your Excellency's hands, but are sent in a collective form for convenience of reference.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

* No. 39.

No. 106*.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 117. Africa. Ext. 20.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 211 A of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint your Excellency that I have this morning received a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin stating that the German instructions relative to the Zanzibar negotiations will have reached the German Ambassador at Paris some time last night, and that consequently Count Münster would be in a position to make the requisite communication to-day should the English Government wish it to be made.

Under these circumstances, I requested your Excellency, by telegraph, to ascertain if your German colleague is ready to proceed with the simultaneous communication, and, if so, to make it without further delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 107.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 28, 8 A.M.)

(Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

ZANZIBAR.

German Ambassador and I have sent simultaneously this evening invitation to the French Government to adhere.

No. 108.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 28, 2 P.M.)

(No. 19. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 29, Africa, of yesterday.

Count Bismarck has not the slightest objection to your Lordship's informing British Representative at Zanzibar that the principle accepted by German Government for lease of ports is percentage on value collected.

No. 109.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, November 28.)

(No. 92. Africa. Ext. 19.)

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram No. 29, Africa, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that Count Bismarck tells me that he has not the slightest objection to the British Representative in Zanzibar being informed that the principle accepted by the Imperial Government for the lease of the ports is a percentage on the revenue collected.

I have, &c.
(For Sir E. Malet),
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 109*.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 28, 9 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

I HAVE received the note of Agreement. I shall begin the negotiations at once in concert with my German colleague.

No. 110.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 90. Africa.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of an extract from the "National Zeitung" of the 24th instant, reporting the proceedings

of the German East African Company with regard to Port Durnford, the harbour recently acquired by Dr. Jühlke's Expedition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 110.

Extract from the "National Zeitung" of November 24, 1886.

(Translation.)

PORT DURNFORD, the large and roomy harbour at the mouth of the Wubuschi, lately acquired by the Jühlke Expedition, is destined to become the first important settlement of the German East African Company on the Benadir coast. On the 17th November a large cargo of seeds and planting material was sent by the steamer "Neckar" from Bremerhaven to Aden, and Dr. Jühlke, who is for the moment at Kismayu, has been instructed to remove the same from Aden to Port Durnford, in the neighbourhood of which there is some splendid soil for plantations. At the present moment Herr Jauke, a young merchant, who was sent out with the Jühlke Expedition, must be on the point of arriving there to make the necessary preparations for the first colonization.

The agent of the German East African Company, Max Winter, who reached Zanzibar on Saturday on board His Majesty's ship "Möwe," has also been instructed to go to Port Durnford. The name Port Durnford which this harbour bears in European Maps is unknown to the natives. They never call it by any other name than "Wubuschi." The German East African Company will christen it "Hohenzollern Harbour." While the Company are working to obtain a demarcation of their territories in the north, the situation in the south is developing itself. A small steam-boat for the purpose of navigating the Kingani River will be sent out at the next opportunity by the steamer "Zanzibar," and at the same time the German East African Plantagen Gesellschaft will begin operations.

Meanwhile the attention of that class of persons is being turned towards the young Colony which in England was, and still is, the natural mainstay for the development of the British Colonies, namely, resolute younger sons of good families who are possessed of some means. We hear that shortly several colonists possessing some capital will go to Usaramo at their own peril, and amongst them will be the young Count Andor Szechenyi, a nephew of the Austrian Ambassador.

No. 111.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 107. Africa.)

My Lord,

Paris, November 28, 1886.

AS I had the honour to inform your Lordship by telegraph, Count Münster, the German Ambassador here, and I sent simultaneously last evening to the French Government the invitation to adhere to the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany relative to the delimitation of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

Count Münster and I communicated to each other the terms in which we proposed to couch the invitation, and I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the note to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which Count Münster conveyed it on the part of Germany, as well as a copy of the similar, though not absolutely identic, note in which I conveyed it to the same Minister on the part of Great Britain.

I inclose also a copy of the Statement which I annexed of the terms of the Anglo-German Agreement. Your Lordship will see that it is simply a transcript of the first and seventh paragraphs of your Lordship's note to Count Hatzfeldt of the 1st November.

The Statement annexed by Count Münster to his note appears to consist simply of the corresponding passages in German, taken no doubt from Count Hatzfeldt's note to your Lordship of the 29th October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

Count Münster to M. de Freycinet.

M. le Ministre,

Paris, le 27 Novembre, 1886.

LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi étant tombé d'accord avec le Gouvernement Britannique sur différentes questions relatives au Sultanat de Zanzibar et notamment sur les limites dans lesquelles les deux Gouvernements sont disposés à reconnaître les revendications de territoire du Sultan, l'Ambassadeur Impérial à Londres a été chargé d'adresser au Gouvernement Anglais une note constatant cet accord.

Cette note a été acceptée par le Gouvernement Anglais.

D'ordre de mon Gouvernement j'ai l'honneur de communiquer à votre Excellence une copie de ce document en tant qu'il se rapporte à la délimitation du territoire reconnu comme possession du Sultan de Zanzibar.

Le Gouvernement Impérial se flatte de l'espoir que le Gouvernement de la République approuvera l'arrangement établi par la dite note et voudra bien y adhérer de son côté.

En attendant les obligeantes communications de votre Excellence à ce sujet, je saisis, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 111.

Viscount Lyons to M. de Freycinet.

M. le Président du Conseil,

Paris, November 27, 1886.

THE British and German Governments have come to an understanding respecting Zanzibar and the adjoining territory.

I have the honour, in obedience to instructions from my Government, to communicate to your Excellency the inclosed statement of the points agreed upon with regard to the limits of the Sultanate, and to the adhesion of Germany to the Anglo-French Declaration of the 10th March, 1862, with regard to the recognition of the independence of Zanzibar.

I am instructed to express an earnest hope that the Agreement recorded in the inclosed document will meet the approval of the Government of the Republic, and that the adherence of that Government will be given to it.

In awaiting the expression of your Excellency's views, I have the honour to suggest to you that, if the French Government concur, it will be very desirable that notice of the Agreement of the three Governments shall be forwarded to Zanzibar by the speediest means.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 111.

Statement inclosed in Viscount Lyons' Note to M. de Freycinet of November 27, 1886.

GREAT BRITAIN and Germany recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and over the smaller islands which lie in the neighbourhood of the above within a radius of 12 sea miles, as well as over the Islands of Lamu and Mafia.

On the mainland they likewise recognize as the possession of the Sultan a line of coast which stretches without interruption from the Minengani River, at the head of Tunghi Bay, to Kipini. This line commences on the south of the Minengani River, follows the course of that river for 5 sea miles, continues thence on the line of latitude to the point where it strikes the right bank of the Rovuma River, crosses the Rovuma, and runs down its left bank.

The coast-line has thence an internal depth of ten sea miles, measured from the coast direct into the interior from high-water mark. The northern limit includes Kau. To the north of Kipini the said Governments recognize as belonging to the Sultan the stations of Kismayu, Brawa, Meurka, and Magadishe with radii landwards of 10 sea miles, and of Warsheik with a radius of 5 sea miles.

Germany engages to adhere to the Declaration signed by Great Britain and France on the 10th March, 1862, with regard to the recognition of the independence of Zanzibar.

No. 112.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, November 29, 1886, 6:30 P.M.

ANGLO-GERMAN Agreement: as regards lease of ports, principle accepted by the two Governments is a rent calculated on percentage of revenue collected, on a silding scale.

As regards Kilimanjaro, withdrawal by Sultan of his claims to sovereignty, which he has never exercised.

No. 113.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 254. Africa.)

Foreign Office, November 29, 1886.

Sir,

I INCLOSE copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Zanzibar, showing the confusion that exists owing to the non-adhesion of France to the principles of the British and German Commercial Treaties, and to the facilities given thereby to the Sultan, of which His Highness has not failed to take advantage, to levy duties inconsistent with the Treaties.*

Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the only course open to them is to inform the Sultan that the British Treaty is suspended; but before instructing the Acting Consul-General in this sense they would wish your Excellency to repeat the inquiry, which you have made in pursuance of the instructions contained in my despatch No. 234 of the 29th ultimo, as to whether the German Government are prepared to send corresponding instructions with regard to the German Treaty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 114.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 157. Africa.)

Foreign Office, November 29, 1886.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to instruct you to convey to the Sultan the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the steps taken by him to assist the British missionaries in Uganda, as reported in your despatch No. 177 of the 30th September.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 115.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 158. Africa.)

Foreign Office, November 29, 1886.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inform you that his Lordship approves your action respecting the accusation brought by M. Denhardt against the Governor of Lamu, as reported in your despatches Nos. 184, 185, and 195 of the 9th, 12th, and 25th October.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

* Nos. 80 and 85.

No. 116.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. G. Bland.(No. 256. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 1, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copy of a telegram which was sent to Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar on the receipt of Sir E. Malet's telegram No. 19 of the 28th ultimo,* in which he is informed that the Governments of Germany and England have agreed to accept the principle of a rent calculated on the percentage of the revenue collected as the basis of the negotiation for the loan of the ports of Pangani and Dar-es-Salaam.

I inclose also copy of a telegram received from Mr. Holmwood, dated the 28th instant,† in which he states that he had received copy of the Anglo-German Agreement, and was prepared to begin negotiations at once in concert with his German colleague.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 117.

Mr. Bland to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 2.)

(No. 91. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, November 30, 1886.

WITH reference to Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 81, Africa, of the 5th instant, inclosing a *note verbale* addressed to the Imperial Government, with regard to the difficulties in connection with the recent Commercial Treaties concluded by Great Britain and Germany with Zanzibar, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of the *note verbale* received from the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the above-mentioned communication. As your Lordship will observe, the Imperial Government, in view of various considerations set forth in the *note verbale* in question, and of the short period during which the new Treaties have been in operation, would prefer to wait for the further development of the question before taking up a definite attitude on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GODFREY BLAND.

Inclosure in No. 117.

Note Verbale.

(Translation.)

IN a note dated the 5th instant, the British Embassy has, under instructions from its Government, raised the question of taking into consideration the advisability of suspending the Commercial Treaties recently concluded between Germany and England and the Sultan of Zanzibar. The reasons upon which this proposal is founded are, that through the non-accession of the other Powers interested in Zanzibar to the said Treaties, and especially to the Special Tariff, a state of things has been created there which places the German and English merchants in a more unfavourable position than the subjects of other nations, and produces a confusion in the commercial relations there, which is partly due to the Sultan having raised new taxes contrary to the spirit of the Treaties.

With regard to this, the Foreign Office has the honour to reply as follows:—

The reports received here from the Imperial Representative in Zanzibar draw attention to the considerations which the state of things there may give rise to, inasmuch as the other foreign Powers lay claims to all the new advantages secured by the German and English Treaties with Zanzibar, whereas they refuse to recognize the concessions made to the Sultan in return as applicable to their subjects. So far these considerations have practically not made themselves felt. At least according to the said reports, German interests have not perceptibly suffered from the disadvantages of

* No. 112.

† Mr. Holmwood, No. 69, Telegraphic, November 28.

the situation there. Moreover, the parties interested who are living in Germany have returned, in answer to a confidential inquiry, a decided protest against a suspension of the new German Treaty with Zanzibar.

As the note in question remarked, and as was known to the Foreign Office from the Reports of the Imperial Consul-General in Zanzibar, the Sultan has established several taxes on native products, contrary to the spirit of the German and English Treaties with Zanzibar. Said Bargash tries to justify his conduct by the fact that the revenue allowed him is far from meeting the expenses of the administration of the country and by the fact that, on the signing of the Treaty, his consent was not intended to deprive him of the right to levy taxes on his subjects.

The Imperial Representative in Zanzibar has, in conjunction with his British colleague, entered a protest against this proceeding on the part of the Sultan. Though the Imperial Government considers this protest to be justified on formal grounds, they would nevertheless be inclined, should the Sultan be found to be placed at the disadvantage he asserts he is, to make certain concessions to his views in the direction of liberty to tax his own subjects. And it is possible even that this might be done within the compass ("Rahmen," *lit.* "framing") of the new Treaties. On the other hand, the Imperial Government will have to take care that German subjects in Zanzibar are not treated less favourably than the subjects of other nations. In this they believe themselves to be justified by Article II of the Treaty, as well as by the whole course of the Treaty negotiations. As is known to Her Majesty's Government, at the time the Special Tariff was fixed, which now is the chief occasion of the confusion of commercial relations in Zanzibar alluded to in the note of the British Embassy, the opinion of the foreign Consuls was consulted, and no valid objections were raised by them against the Tariff in general. At the same time, the presumption expressed at the time the Treaty was concluded, that the other Powers interested would come into it, has not been realized. For this the Sultan himself is partially to blame; for, instead of trying to come to terms with the other Powers, on the principle of the Anglo-German Treaty, he has but quite recently concluded a simple most-favoured-nation Treaty, which, while, it is true, containing the 25 per cent tax on imported spirits, makes no mention of the Special Tariff.

In consideration of the above circumstances, and in view of the short time the new Treaties have been operative, which hardly admits of any safe judgment as to their effect, the Imperial Government would prefer for the present to await the further development of things, at Zanzibar, before taking up a definite attitude with regard to the question of how far their present Treaty relations to the Sultanate of Zanzibar should be modified.

Berlin, November 29, 1886.

No. 118.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 160.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 2, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris respecting the communication to the French Government of those parts of the Anglo-German Agreement which relate to the recognized limits of the Sultanate and to the adherence of the German Government to the Declaration of the 10th March, 1862, under which Great Britain and France recognized the independence of the Sultan.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 119.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 161.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 2, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inform you that his Lordship has learnt with satisfaction, from your telegram of the 28th ultimo, that you are preparing

* Nos. 59 and 111.

to negotiate with the Sultan in concert with your German colleague on the basis of the Anglo-German Agreement.

The territory assigned to the Sultan under the 1st Article considerably exceeds the extent specified in the "unanimous opinion" of the Commissioners. It comprises a continuous line from Tunghi Bay to the north of Formosa Bay, and embraces all places beyond the later limit actually held by His Highness, with sufficient radii for military and administrative purposes.

As regards the 2nd Article, I am to observe that the sovereignty of the Sultan over the ports concerned is fully recognized. The basis of the negotiation upon which the two Governments are agreed is the payment by the lessees of a fixed percentage of the revenues on a sliding scale. The amount of the percentage and the arrangement of details will form subjects of discussion.

The 3rd Article concerns only the two Governments, and will, consequently, not be discussed with the Sultan.

As regards the 4th Article, the basis of the negotiation will be the withdrawal by His Highness of claims of sovereignty over Kilimanjaro, resting on the recent Mathews Treaties. You are aware that he has never exercised sovereign rights, and has no officials in this territory.

The 5th Article refers to districts outside the recognized limits of the Sultanate.

The object sought to be obtained by the 6th Article is understood to be already gained by His Highness' notification of his adhesion, under certain reservations, to the Act of Berlin.

By the last Article Germany engages to make a Declaration, which will be made in due course by your colleague.

Lord Iddesleigh has full confidence in the tact and discretion with which you will conduct your share of the negotiations. You have already been instructed by telegraph on the most important points on which you will require guidance, and you will receive further instructions should they be required during the progress of the discussions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 120.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 3.)

(Telegraphic.) Zanzibar, December 3, 1886.
TO-DAY I received a letter from Consul Holmwood about boundary. I beg from you an extension of six months, as I want to consider. If I do not get it, please reply so as to answer to Consul.

No. 121.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 3, 2.15 P.M.)

(No. 20. Africa.) Berlin, December 3, 1886, 12.40 P.M.
(Telegraphic.) YOUR Lordship's despatch No. 254, Africa: Zanzibar Commercial Treaties.
I propose to delay acting on your Lordship's instructions until your Lordship has considered German reply forwarded in Mr. Bland's No. 91 of 29th ultimo.

No. 122.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, December 4, 1886, 4.30 P.M.
NO extension can be given.
We have done our best on your Highness' behalf.
Our friendly advice is that you should accept at once. Your interests would be endangered by delay.

No. 123.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 4, 1886, 5.15 P.M.

SULTAN of Zanzibar has asked, by telegraph, for extension of time. I have replied that we cannot assent; that we have done our best for him, and that we advise him to accept at once, as his interests would be jeopardized by delay.

No. 124.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 261. Africa. Ext. 30.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 4, 1886.

HER Majesty's Government have received a telegraphic communication from the Sultan of Zanzibar in which His Highness begs for an extension of the time within which he must come to a decision respecting the Anglo-German Agreement.

To this appeal I have replied that Her Majesty's Government are unable to consent; that they have done their utmost for the Sultan; and that they urge him to lose no time in notifying his acceptance, as any delay in so doing would jeopardize his own interests.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 125.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 225. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 4, 1886.

I HAVE to convey to your Excellency my approval of the note which you have addressed to the French Government, copy of which was inclosed in your despatch No. 107, Africa, of the 28th ultimo, inviting their adhesion to the Anglo-German Agreement respecting the delimitation of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 126.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 5, 7 P.M.)

(No. 21. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, December 5, 1886, 4.45 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 30, Africa, of yesterday, says that Sultan of Zanzibar desires extension of "time."

Is this a mistake for extension of "line"? If not, to what question does telegram refer?

No. 127.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 93. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 2, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to state that Count Bismarck, who kindly received me to-day as Her Majesty's Acting Chargé d'Affaires during the temporary absence of Sir Edward Malet, alluded to the recent negotiations with Her Majesty's Government in regard to Zanzibar, expressing much satisfaction at their result.

His Excellency said that your Lordship would have already learnt from Paris

[76]

U

that Count Münster had received his instructions in time to admit of his joining Lord Lyons in making the desired communication to the French Government before the further negotiations had been commenced at Zanzibar.

M. de Freycinet appeared to have expressed to Count Münster some surprise that the French Government had not received earlier intimation of the negotiations which had taken place between Great Britain and Germany on this subject, but, at the same time, to have admitted that, as these two Governments had more special interests concerned in the question than France, this omission was in reality a mere matter of form.

Count Bismarck added that M. de Freycinet had allowed Count Münster to infer that the French Government would not raise any difficulty in regard to the arrangement arrived at between the two Governments.

Count Bismarck also told me that the Sultan of Zanzibar had already given the desired satisfaction to the German Government in regard to the incident of Herr Denhardt's native servant, by the dismissal and punishment of the Vali of Lamu, and the payment of a money indemnity to the family of the unfortunate man, who had, he said, without any doubt, been put to death by the orders of the Governor.

I said that I had not yet had time to read all the correspondence which had taken place on this subject, and I therefore asked his Excellency, for my personal information, whether the satisfaction which the Sultan had now given had enabled the German Government to countermand the orders to the German naval squadron to repair to Zanzibar.

His Excellency said that the squadron was now on its way home and would visit Zanzibar, but he did not believe that its presence in the Sultan's waters would have any injurious effect on the negotiations which the English and German Representatives were to commence there; on the contrary, he anticipated its presence exercising a valuable influence in support of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 128.

Minute by Sir Percy Anderson.

BARON PLESSEN called this afternoon, when Lord Iddesleigh and Sir J. Pauncefote were engaged with the Committee of the Cabinet.

He brought with him a telegram from the Sultan to Prince Bismarck, identic with the telegram sent to Lord Iddesleigh.

He said that Prince Bismarck intended to say that the request for extension could not be granted, and asked if we had received a similar telegram, and what we proposed to do.

I said that we had received a telegram in identic terms, and had returned on Saturday the answer which Prince Bismarck proposed to return.

W. P. A.

Foreign Office, December 6, 1886.

No. 129.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 6, 4.59 P.M.)

(No. 22. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, December 6, 1886.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 30, Africa, of the 4th instant.

Prince Bismarck has also received a telegram from the Sultan of Zanzibar with a request for six months' delay before entering on delimitation negotiations. The Prince is replying that he cannot accede to this request, and Count Bismarck is glad your Lordship has sent a similar reply.

No. 130.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, December 6.)

(No. 95. Africa. Ext. 22.)
My Lord,

Berlin, December 6, 1886.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 30, Africa, of the 4th instant, stating that the Sultan of Zanzibar has asked for time before entering upon the delimitation negotiations, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Prince Bismarck has also received a telegraphic request from His Highness for six months' delay, to which he is replying that this request cannot be acceded to. Count Bismarck has expressed to me his satisfaction that a similar reply was returned by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 131.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 6, 1886, 7.25 P.M.

SULTAN telegraphed to me asking if he could defer negotiations for six months.

I have replied that we cannot assent, that we have done our best for him, and that we advise him to accept at once, as his interests would be endangered by delay. Prince Bismarck has also declined extension.

No. 132.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Holmwood.

(No. 164. Ext. 40.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1886.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have received a telegram from the Sultan of Zanzibar requesting to be allowed to postpone for a period of six months the commencement of the negotiations on the Anglo-German Agreement. His Highness has been informed, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government are unable to accede to this request; that they have done all in their power to obtain favourable terms for him; and that they would urge him to acquiesce in the Agreement without loss of time, as any delay would prove a source of danger to his interests.

I have further to inform you that Prince Bismarck has likewise refused to sanction the postponement of the negotiations which the Sultan desires.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 133.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 262. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1886.

I APPROVE the course adopted by you, as reported in your telegram No. 20, Africa, of the 3rd instant, in refraining from acting on my despatch No. 254 of the 29th ultimo, respecting the suspension of the Commercial Treaties with Zanzibar, on finding that Mr. Bland had forwarded the German views on the subject in his despatch No. 91 of the 30th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 134.

Minute by the Earl of Iddesleigh.

WILL Sir J. Kirk communicate direct with Sultan of Zanzibar and use his influence to get him to move with decent rapidity?

I.

Sir J. Kirk has telegraphed in this sense to the Sultan.

W. P. A.

Foreign Office, December 7, 1886.

No. 135.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 7, 9:30 P.M.)

(No. 71.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 7, 1886, 7:45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 40.

I strongly urged Sultan not to delay, and, following my advice, he has replied to our demands, conceding virtually all that is included in copy of Agreement furnished me. The demands of my German colleague slightly varied in consequence of his incomplete telegraphic instructions.

His Highness has given full powers to his Secretary to sign formal Convention settling whole question.

Owing to indiscreet disclosures made prior to commencement of negotiation, and to private comments of French Consul thereupon, which reached the Sultan, he is alarmed, and desires guarantee that France shall not also demand cessions of territory. This would be fully provided for by Article 7 of Joint Agreement, but German Consul has no instructions on this point, and I have therefore not mentioned that provision to Sultan.

The only serious difficulty I anticipate is the delimitation of Manda Bay, from which Sultan is most anxious to exclude Manda and Patta Islands, where he has forts and garrisons.

Sultan is at present, however, wholly under my influence, and I am confident he will accept everything your Lordship considers essential; but he greatly fears committing himself to the incomplete arrangement which is clearly desired by my German colleague.

I would suggest that full powers, authorizing us to settle everything definitely by Convention, might be communicated by our Government to Sultan by telegraph, in order to avoid future difficulties.

No. 136.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 42.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 8, 1886, 5:15 P.M.

GERMAN Government having consulted firms interested, decline to suspend Commercial Treaty at present. They claim that, under Article II, German subjects cannot be subjected to differential treatment, and wish to give Treaty further trial.

We concur as to Article II. In agreeing to increased duty on spirits, we did not accept differential treatment. We merely consented that British subjects should pay it if made universal.

You must insist on British subjects not being placed at a disadvantage as regards other foreigners on any point whatsoever.

No. 135*.

Aide-mémoire left by Baron von Plessen, December 8, 1886.

(Translation.)

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has signified his adhesion to the provisions of the Congo Act, in a telegram, copy of which I inclose, reserving the rights of levying customs duties assured him by Treaty.

The Imperial German Government now propose, in accordance with Article XXXVII of the Congo Act, to bring the adhesion of Zanzibar to the knowledge of the Signatory Powers.

As regards the Sultan's reservation as to Customs rights, the British Ambassador at Berlin has raised the question whether such a reservation is at all admissible or has any force. In the opinion of the Imperial Government, this question must be answered in the affirmative. Since the undertaking entered into in the Congo Act by the Signatory Powers on the subject of freedom of trade only has reference to the future territorial acquisitions of the States concerned, as was expressly laid down in the 4th Protocol of the Conference in the case of Portuguese reservations, this limitation is also applicable to Article XXXVII, Part 3, of the Congo Act, by which States adhering thereto become bound by all undertakings entered into by the Signatory Powers. The scale is turned in this question by Article I, paragraph 3, concluding part, &c., according to which the principle of free trade is only so far applicable to the territories belonging at the time of the conclusion of the Conference to a State not one of the Signatory Powers, as that State has signified its willingness to admit. Such a State is, therefore, entitled to make reservations. The Imperial Government would be glad to know if Her Majesty's Government share their views.

Inclosure in No 135*.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Prince Bismarck.

(Télégraphique.)

Zanzibar, le 8 Novembre, 1886.

CONFORMÉMENT à l'Article XXXVII de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, nous avons l'honneur de notifier, par l'entremise de votre Altesse Sérénissime, au Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Allemagne, notre adhésion au dit Acte, nous réservant en vertu des dispositions de l'Article I^{er} du même, tous les droits d'impôts qui nous sont assurés par nos Traités avec les Puissances étrangères.

No. 137.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Sir J. Kirk.—(Received at the Foreign Office, December 8.)
 (Telegraphic.) Zanzibar, December 8, 1886.
 WE replied Consul Holmwood our acceptance.

No. 138.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 263. Africa.)
 Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1886.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 93, Africa, of the 2nd instant, I transmit, for your information, copy of a despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, inclosing copies of the notes which were sent to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the French Government were invited on the part of England and Germany to adhere to the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany relative to the delimitation of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 139.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 268. Africa.)
 Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1886.

I INCLOSE copy of two telegrams, dated yesterday and to-day, from Acting Consul-General Holmwood, from which you will see that the Sultan virtually accepts the concessions required of him, and has given full powers to his Secretary to sign a formal Convention.† The only difficulty anticipated by Mr. Holmwood relates to His Highness' wish to retain the Islands of Manda and Patta in Manda Bay.

I have to request you to ask Count Bismarck whether, in recognition of the promptitude which the Sultan is showing in deferring to the wishes of the two Governments, the German Government would be prepared to meet his views as regards the two islands. A concession on this point would not interfere with the definition of Witu boundaries given in Article 5, which refers only to the coast-line; it would necessitate only the addition of the islands to those mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1.

I should wish you, further, to ascertain whether the German Government would be prepared to join Her Majesty's Government in sending, by telegraph, full powers authorizing the two Representatives to settle by means of a Convention those points of the Agreement in which the Sultan is directly concerned. You should point out that, in order to prevent such misconception of the objects of the two Powers as appears to have been entertained by the French Consul, it would seem to be desirable that the Convention should embrace all those points, including that dealt with in the 7th Article, respecting which the German Consul seems to have been without instructions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 140.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 9, 1.45 P.M.)

(Africa.)
 (Telegraphic.)

Paris, December 9, 1886, 12.4 P.M.

ZANZIBAR.

I have received a note from M. de Freycinet acknowledging my communication of the 27th ultimo, in which was inclosed a statement of the points agreed upon between Great Britain and Germany with regard to the limits of the Sultan's dominions and to the adhesion of Germany to the Anglo-French Declaration of 1862.

M. de Freycinet merely states that the French Government does not make any

* No. 111.

† Nos. 135 and 136.

objections to the "projet" submitted. He does not give any explicit answer to the request for the adhesion of the French Government, nor to the suggestion that notice of their concurrence should be forwarded to Zanzibar.

I will ascertain whether the German Ambassador has received a similar answer.

No. 141.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 9, 5:50 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, December 9, 1886, 4:58 P.M.

ZANZIBAR: My telegram of to-day.

German Ambassador has received an answer which is word for word the same as that to me. He looks upon it as a favourable answer.

No. 142.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 9, 7:30 P.M.)

(No. 23. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, December 9, 1886, 2:5 P.M.

SULTAN of Zanzibar has telegraphed to Prince Bismarck that he has already accepted and signed arrangement proposed to him by Germany and English Consuls-General. Count Bismarck is inclined to attribute prompt settlement partly to fear of consequences of murder of Dr. Juhlke, which, Consul reports, took place in Zanzibar territory, and, he suspects, with connivance of Governor.

No. 143.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, December 9.)

(No. 97. Africa. Ext. 23.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 9, 1886.

COUNT BISMARCK informed me last night that a telegram had been received by the Chancellor from the Sultan of Zanzibar, to the effect that His Highness had already accepted and signed the arrangement proposed to him by the British and German Representatives. Count Bismarck added that he was inclined to attribute this prompt settlement of the question partly to the fear entertained by the Sultan of the consequences of Dr. Juhlke's murder, which the German Consul reports to have taken place on Zanzibar territory, and suspects to have been connived at by the Governor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 144.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 96. Africa. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 6, 1886.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 254, Africa, of the 29th ultimo, I have already had the honour to inform your Lordship, by telegraph, that I proposed to delay acting on its instructions until your Lordship had perused the *note verbale* from the German Government, which was transmitted to your Lordship in Mr. Bland's No. 91 of the 31st ultimo.

This note answers the question which I was directed to repeat to Count Bismarck, and explains the reasons which disincline the German Government to adopt the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government that in view of the non-adhesion of France to the principles of the British and German Consular Treaties with Zanzibar, and of the fact that the Sultan had taken advantage of this state of things to levy duties incon-

sistent with his Treaty engagements, the two Governments should suspend their present Commercial Treaties and revert to the old ones.

Having mentioned to Count Bismarck the fact of my having received your Lordship's despatch above referred to, and the reasons which had induced me to delay action on it, his Excellency begged me to see Count Berchem and Dr. Krauel, who would explain to me at greater length the views of the German Government on this point.

Count Berchem said that, in the first place, the Hamburg firms interested in the question were decidedly opposed to the denunciation of the new Treaties, and to returning to the old Hanseatic Treaties; such a course, they urged, would make matters worse instead of better, as the threat would act as a mere *brutum fulmen* on the Sultan, who would in all probability not be displeased to see the new Treaties abrogated.

On the other hand, Count Berchem was of opinion that there was no necessity for any immediate action; the object which both our Governments desired to attain would, he thought, be sufficiently secured by their taking their stand on the protests already lodged by the two Consuls, and basing any necessary future action on those protests.

The Sultan might be clearly shown that he was himself greatly to blame for the non-adhesion of France to the new Commercial Treaties; he should have given himself more trouble to secure it, and inasmuch as all the foreign Consuls had assisted at the collaboration of the details of the German and British Treaties, the French Government could scarcely complain were the Sultan now formally to denounce the existing French Treaty which Count Berchem thought contained no clause determining its duration. In his opinion it would be impolitic in treating this question with the Sultan of Zanzibar to take the same line as if treating with an European or more civilized Sovereign.

In regard to the articles not mentioned in the new Tariff, on which the Sultan was now illegally levying duties from the native producers, Count Berchem indicated the possibility of some concession being made to the Sultan in regard, for instance, to any articles by which German and English trading interests were not affected.

Finally, Count Berchem pointed out the difficulty in which the German Government were particularly placed. They were constitutionally obliged to recur to Parliament for permission to ratify or denounce the Treaty engagements of the Empire; they would expose themselves to very unpleasant criticisms in the House were they to apply, except in case of absolute necessity, for permission to denounce a Treaty on which the ink was scarcely yet dry, and to have to admit that they had recommended its ratification without sufficient consideration of its possible consequences.

In giving me this last argument, which had undoubtedly had much weight at the German Foreign Office, Count Berchem begged me to consider it as given by him in confidence, as he would much object to seeing it stated officially that he had used it.

Dr. Krauel entirely agreed with the opinion expressed to me by Count Berchem.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 145.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 114. Africa.)

My Lord,

Paris, December 9, 1886.

I HAVE already had the honour to-day to inform your Lordship, by telegraph, that I have received from M. de Freycinet a note, of which a copy is inclosed, in answer to the communication I made to him on the 27th ultimo respecting Zanzibar.

The note simply acknowledges the communication, and answers that the French Government makes no objection to the "projet" submitted to it.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador, has likewise received an answer to the communication made simultaneously by him to the French Government. It is, word for word, the same as the answer received by me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 145.

M. de Freycinet to Viscount Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur, Paris, le 8 Décembre, 1886.
VOUS avez bien voulu me faire savoir, par votre lettre du 27 Novembre dernier, que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Gouvernement Impérial d'Allemagne étaient arrivés à une entente au sujet de la délimitation du Sultanat de Zanzibar, et vous m'avez transmis une note indiquant, d'une part, les points sur lesquels ces deux Puissances reconnaissent la souveraineté du Sultan, et constatant, d'autre part, l'adhésion de l'Allemagne à la Déclaration du 10 Mars, 1862, par laquelle la France et l'Angleterre ont reconnu l'indépendance du Zanzibar.

Le Gouvernement de la République a examiné le projet qui lui a été soumis, et j'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer qu'il n'y fait point d'objection.

Agréer, &c.
(Signé) DE FREYCINET.

No. 146.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 10.)

(No. 115. Africa.)
My Lord,

Paris, December 9, 1886.
YOUR Lordship will have seen that in the note of which a copy is inclosed in my immediately preceding despatch No. 114, Africa, of to-day, M. de Freycinet simply says that the French Government makes no objection to the "projet" respecting Zanzibar; and you will have observed that he does not give any more explicit answer to the hope expressed in my communication of the 27th ultimo that the adherence of the French Government would be given to the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany, and that he makes no allusion to my suggestion that it would be very desirable that notice of the concurrence of the British, French, and German Governments should be forwarded to Zanzibar by the speediest means.

Count Münster, who has, as your Lordship is aware, received an answer word for word the same from M. de Freycinet, looks upon it as a favourable answer.

Your Lordship may remember that in the communication which Count Münster made simultaneously with me to the French Government he did not say anything about forwarding to Zanzibar notice of the concurrence of the three Governments.

Copies of Count Münster's communication and of mine were transmitted to your Lordship with my despatch No. 107, Africa, of the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 147.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 31. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 10, 1886.

FRENCH Government have replied to Lord Lyons that they do not object to Zanzibar delimitation project.

They do not speak of notifying this to the Sultan.

No. 148.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Scott.

(No. 269. Africa. Ext. 31.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 10, 1886.

I HAVE to acquaint you that, according to a telegraphic communication received from Lord Lyons, the French Government state that they do not raise any

objections to the provisions of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting the delimitation of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

His Excellency observes that no mention is made of a notification to the Sultan of the adhesion of France to the arrangement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 149.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 10, 1886.

FRENCH Government state that they do not object to delimitation recorded in Agreement.

No. 150.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 10, 4.45 P.M.)

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 10, 1886, 3.55 P.M.

ON arrival of last mail Sultan wished to telegraph to your Lordship his readiness to strictly follow English text of new Treaty, only asking, in order to be able to carry out its provisions, that France should be induced to join, as he had been promised at time of negotiation.

In consequence of Confidential despatch No. 148, I stopped this telegram. On the receipt of your telegram No. 42, I informed His Highness that he must discontinue differential imposts; he now reproaches me for arresting his telegram.

No. 151.

Memorandum by Sir J. Kirk respecting the Zanzibar Commercial Treaty.

ACTING on the advice of the Hamburg merchants, the German Government sees no necessity for immediate action in regard to the working of the new Commercial Treaty in the manner suggested by us; they propose basing any necessary future action on the joint protests already lodged.

They throw upon the Sultan the blame for the non-adhesion of France, on the ground that all the foreign Consuls assisted at the collaboration of the details of the German and British Treaties, and they suggest that under the circumstances the French Government could scarcely complain were the Sultan now formally to denounce the existing French Treaty, adding that it would be impolitic to take the same line with the Sultan of Zanzibar as if dealing with an European or more civilized Sovereign.

The charge of remissness here made by the German Government against the Sultan in not securing the adhesion of France, is wholly without foundation and unjust. There was nothing whatever in the action of the French Consul at the time the new Treaty was discussed to imply the smallest adhesion of his Government to the changes proposed, nor was the Sultan represented at any of the meetings when these changes were under consideration at the meeting of Consuls, and as it is the Government of France and not that of Zanzibar with which we have to deal, the question will have to be discussed in strict accordance with the Rules followed by civilized States.

The existing French Treaty with Zanzibar contains no provision for determining its duration, and this alone makes it impossible for the Sultan to denounce and terminate the Treaty as proposed.

For a time we may, as Germany suggests, watch events, but a solution of the difficulty must soon be found, for if we on the one hand enforce the provisions of our new Treaty on our subjects while the French remain free the trade must pass out of our hands; if, on the contrary, we insist on equal treatment with the French, the Sultan

will be ruined, for the French dispute the payment of all produce duties excepting those on ivory and copal within the monopoly limits of the old Treaties.

Under these circumstances the Sultan might be asked to appeal to the French Government and ask them as a matter of favour to adhere to the provisions of the new Treaty. He could point out to them the position in which he stands, and also insist upon the fact that the new Treaty is more favourable than the old to the development by Europeans of the resources of his country.

In the meantime, it will be impossible for us to insist upon the full performance by the Sultan of the obligations imposed upon him in the new Treaty, but if France pushes her position to extremes it will be impossible for us to defer some definite action, as otherwise the Sultan's revenue and means of Government will be ruined.

The latest telegrams show that the Sultan is now ready to adhere to the terms of the new Treaty as understood by us, but that he looks to us to help him in the difficulty with France. This apparently we cannot do unless he takes the initiative, which I have no doubt he will do when it is suggested to him, for up to the present time he has been justified in trusting to Germany and ourselves to arrange this matter with France.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

December 12, 1886.

No. 152.

Mr. Scott to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 13.)

(No. 98. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 11, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to state that, in compliance with the instructions of your Lordship's despatch No. 268, Africa, of the 8th instant, I informed Count Bismarck yesterday of the wish of the Sultan of Zanzibar (reported in Mr. Holmwood's telegram of the 7th instant) to retain the Islands of Manda and Patta, in Manda Bay, and asked his Excellency whether, in recognition of the promptitude the Sultan is showing to defer to the wishes of the two Governments, the German Government would be prepared to meet his views as regards the two islands.

Count Bismarck seemed somewhat unprepared for this proposal, as he had understood the Sultan's acceptance of the Anglo-German Agreement to have been without reservation.

I explained to his Excellency, in the sense of your Lordship's despatch, that a concession on this point would not interfere with the definition of the Witu boundaries given in Article V, and would only necessitate an addition to Article I.

Count Bismarck asked leave to take a note of the contents of your Lordship's despatch, which I had read to him with extracts from Mr. Holmwood's telegrams, and he promised to inquire into the matter and let me have an answer later on.

Since commencing this despatch, Dr. Krauel has called, at Count Bismarck's request, to say that the German Government would be prepared to entertain favourably the Sultan's request, but would like to obtain in return some slight modification of the Witu frontier; that, with regard to the further points mentioned in your Lordship's despatch, they had received no application from the German Consul-General for full powers to conclude a complete settlement by Convention; they could not, in any case, do this until they had before them the exact text of the Sultan's reply, which M. Arendt said expressed a wish to have a joint guarantee from the two Governments to protect his territory against any encroachment. The German Government saw no necessity at present for concluding any formal Convention with the Sultan in regard to the joint Agreement.

The German Consul-General had not mentioned any suspicions of the action of the French Consul, and Dr. Krauel said that the fact of the French Government having now agreed to the Delimitation Agreement would provide against any of the dangers which the Sultan seemed to apprehend.

He said that he had not heard whether the French Consul had as yet been instructed to make any communication to the Sultan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

No. 153.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 167. Africa. Ext. 43.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 13, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to acquaint you that, according to information which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, the French Government have no objections to urge against the provisions of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting the delimitation of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 154.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 168. Africa. Ext. 44.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 13, 1886.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 73 of the 10th instant, in which you stated that you had arrested a telegram in which the Sultan of Zanzibar stated that he was prepared to execute literally the provisions of the Commercial Treaty with England, provided that France could be induced to accept a similar Treaty, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to say that you are authorized to inform His Highness, if you should think it advisable, that the fulfilment of this condition would have been at present impossible, as the French Government have stated that they are not prepared to conclude a new Commercial Treaty with Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 155.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 14, 12.23 P.M.)

(No. 74.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 14, 1886, 11.55 A.M.

ON my bringing before the Sultan the case of the slave sold from her child, His Highness agreed that, under Article VI of the Berlin Act, he was bound himself to suppress the practice. He therefore freed them, and issued a public Proclamation forbidding such sales.

I would suggest that a telegram to him conveying your Lordship's appreciation would greatly encourage him.

No. 156.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 45. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 14, 1886, 4.30 P.M.

BERLIN Act.

Has Sultan, in his formal note of adhesion, adopted form of reservation of rights advised in my telegram No. 37 of the 20th November.

In his telegram to Berlin of the 8th November he speaks only of reserving taxes assured by Treaty. This wording would enable Powers not having Treaties to claim exemption from import dues.

No. 157.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 169. Ext. 45.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 14, 1886.

BY direction of the Earl of Iddesleigh you have been asked to-day by telegraph whether the Sultan, in his formal note of adhesion to the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty, adopted the form for the reservation of his existing rights the adoption of which his Lordship advised in the telegram to you No. 37, of the 20th November.

In a telegram to Berlin of the 8th November, His Highness speaks only of reserving such taxes as are assured by Treaty; and it appears to his Lordship that, if he should have maintained this expression in his formal note of adhesion, Powers not possessing Treaties might be enabled to claim exemption from import dues.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 158.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 15, 10.15 A.M.)

(No. 76.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 15, 1886.

BERLIN Act.

Form of reservation advised was strictly followed in formal adhesion, which should reach to-day.

No. 159.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 46.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 15, 1886, 1.50 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 71.

We must see text of Sultan's answer before deciding whether signature of a Convention will be necessary. German Government doubt necessity.

No. 160.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 16.)

(Secret and Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 16, 1886.

IT has become clear that the endeavours of the German Consul are being exerted rather to supplant us with the Sultan than to conclude the excellent arrangement provided by the Anglo-German Agreement. He is deeply chagrined at our complete influence over His Highness, and, although I have strenuously endeavoured to prevent the fact from obtruding itself during the negotiation, it has become too evident to be suppressed. Failing to secure personal control over His Highness, he will, I am confident, strive to postpone all definite settlement until he can find occasion to make use of the German fleet ostensibly to compel the Sultan to yield to Germany individually what His Highness is in reality most anxious to concede voluntarily to the two Powers.

While, by frank communication of all my instructions and by deferring to my colleague's suggestions in every possible way, it has been my constant endeavour to keep in harmony with him, in order that your Lordship might with confidence hereafter refer to our cordial support of Germany's present plans, he, on the contrary, has maintained a marked reticence regarding his orders, and, while professing complete satisfaction at the Sultan's unexpectedly friendly attitude, has unceasingly kept His Highness in a state of perplexity and alarm by veiled threats which he has indirectly conveyed to him.

No. 159 A.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 171. Ext. 46.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1886.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 71 of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inform you that Her Majesty's Government cannot decide whether it will be necessary to sign a Convention with the Sultan until they are in possession of His Highness' answer to the joint proposals which have been made to him.

I am at the same time to inclose copy of a despatch from Sir E. Malet,* showing the reasons for which the German Government doubt the necessity of a Convention being signed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 159 B.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 273. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1886.

I INCLOSE herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of telegrams from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris† on the subject of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

* No. 158.

† Nos. 140 and 141.

I have had as yet only a short conversation with Admiral Knorr, but his intelligent appreciation of the situation, and apparent accord with me on every point, are most satisfactory. He had been, however, evidently led to suppose that coercion would be necessary to induce the Sultan to yield. Determined efforts to undermine our influence with the Sultan are not wanting; uncertainty and delay must be favourable to them; I therefore venture to lay great stress upon the fact that His Highness is at this moment entirely in your Lordship's hands.

No. 161.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 16, 4:55 P.M.)

(No. 77.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 16, 1886, 3:5 P.M.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 46, I am telegraphing a clear summary of the Sultan's candid and temperate reply. His Highness is loyally desirous of joining the Anglo-German Agreement, and of carrying out faithfully and promptly his part therein. On the receipt of your telegram No. 43 he agreed to forego his wish for a guarantee, preferring only the reasonable request that the present settlement should be definite, and that our recognition should be as formal as his adhesion.

He himself suggested a stipulation providing for execution of Convention immediately after signature; anticipating the arrival of full powers, had suggested to me to conclude negotiations on Monday, and next day hand over territories acquired by Germany.

I venture to urge the course I have advocated will secure to Germany the fullest satisfaction and the immediate accomplishment of all her wishes, at the same time securing our commercial interests. In the meantime I greatly fear delay, for distorted rumours as to the proposed arrangement are rapidly spreading, and our trade will shortly come to a standstill unless our merchants are reassured by the conclusion of a definite covenant.

No. 162.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 16, 1886, 5 P.M.

WE have learnt with much pleasure that your Highness has issued a Proclamation directed against sales of slaves. Such acts of humanity are warmly appreciated by Her Majesty and by this country.

No. 163.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 78.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 17, 1886.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 77:—

Sultan's reply recapitulates and accepts the details of Anglo-German printed Agreement as communicated to him by me, namely, from its beginning to end of paragraph 5, leaving out reference to Gulf of Guinea, and reciprocal engagement between Great Britain and Germany. It also includes the supplementary instructions transmitted in your Lordship's telegram No. 39. The only slight divergences are as follows: In description of islands, after naming those mentioned in Agreement, he adds, "and [? portion of] islands on the coast." This is only done to include in our recognition Mombasa, Chole, and similar islands. German note is silent regarding "smaller islands" (paragraph 1).

Concerning Witu, he adopts the definition in German note as follows: "The three Contracting Parties recognize as belonging to Witu that part of the coast which begins north of Kipini and stretches to the northernmost extremity of Manda Bay." From this coast he undertakes to remove all his officials.

My German colleague declares himself absolutely ignorant as to exact meaning of "northern extremity of Manda Bay."

As regards respective spheres of action, he defines southern limit, which is omitted in German note. He further undertakes to make no fresh acquisitions in these regions without approval. These two last words are omitted in German note.

Respecting these divergences His Highness will follow your Lordship's directions.

Reply ends with intimation that Sultan has appointed his Secretary with full powers to conclude Convention for settling the whole question without delay. His Highness now foregoes his former request for a guarantee.

No. 164.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 32. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 17, 1886, 2:25 P.M.

FOLLOWING figures received from Holmwood, No. 77:—

[Here follows Acting Consul-General Holmwood's telegram No. 77 of 16th December.]

No. 165.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 33. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 17, 1886, 2:50 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 32, repeating Holmwood's of 16th December, point out to Count Bismarck that we have done our best to facilitate a good settlement in the interest of all parties, but that it is essential to success that it should have the cordial co-operation of the local German authorities.

No. 166.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 277. Africa. Ext. 33.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 17, 1886.

I SENT to your Excellency this day a telegraphic communication which was received from Mr. Holmwood, Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, relative to the action of the German Consul.

I requested your Excellency to point out to Count Bismarck that Her Majesty's Government have done their utmost to facilitate a settlement which should be a good one, and which should be advantageous to all parties concerned, but that the cordial co-operation of the local German authorities is indispensable to the attainment of a successful termination of the negotiations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 167.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 47.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 17, 1886, 5:40 P.M.

YOUR telegram of 16th: Slave case.

Telegram expressing appreciation sent to Sultan.

No. 168.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 48.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 17, 1886, 6 P.M.

GERMAN Representative has, with your support, to negotiate details under paragraphs 2 and 4.

Paragraph 3 concerns only the two Powers. Sultan makes over no territory.

Paragraph 6 is settled.

When Sultan has accepted territorial limits dealt with in paragraphs 1 and 5 and made satisfactory arrangements as to 2 and 4, Germany will, under paragraph 7, adhere to recognition of independence already given by England. Until we know that these points are arranged, question of Convention premature.

No. 169.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 172. Africa. Ext. 48.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 17, 1886.

BY direction of the Earl of Iddesleigh, you were informed to-day, by telegraph, that the proper course to be taken in carrying out the Anglo-German Agreement is that your German colleague should, with your support, negotiate the details of the arrangements to be concluded under the second and fourth paragraphs.

It was pointed out to you that the two Powers alone are concerned with the third paragraph, under which no territory is made over by the Sultan, and that the concession contemplated in the sixth paragraph has been already made.

You were told that when the Sultan shall have accepted the territorial limits with which the first and fifth paragraphs deal, and shall have satisfactorily arranged the questions referred to in the second and fourth, Germany will complete the negotiations by adhering to the recognition of the independence of the Sultanate given by England in 1862.

You were instructed that the consideration of the signature of a Convention would be premature so long as these points are unsettled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 170.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 18.)

(No. 99. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 16, 1886.

COUNT BISMARCK spoke to me yesterday about the Zanzibar Agreement between England and Germany. He said that he had to give explanations regarding it to a Committee of the Reichstag, and asked whether I thought there was any objection to the publication of the Agreement.

I replied that Her Majesty's Government would not be able to publish it before the meeting of Parliament, and that probably your Lordship would prefer that the publication should be simultaneous here and at home. I promised, however, to lay the question before your Lordship, and to inform him of the result. I beg your Lordship, therefore, to be so good as to inform me of your wishes on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 171.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 18, 1 P.M.)

(No. 79. Secret and Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 18, 1886, 10 A.M.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday, Secret and Confidential, the fears have there entertained of my German colleague's plans are absolutely fulfilled.

Last night the Sultan informed me that the German Consul had just transmitted to him a verbal message stating that he had received instructions to demand his sending forthwith a steamer to remove his flags and officials from Manda Bay; failing this, German ship of war would do so by force, and that the German Admiral was instructed not to visit His Highness until this was done. On His Highness asking why the arrangement had been changed by which the two Consulates had agreed to await the reply to their identic telegrams asking for authority to formally conclude the Agreement, the German Consul said with considerable warmth that this was no business of Great Britain; he merely ordered instant compliance with his demand.

Early this morning I called upon Admiral Knorr and frankly explained the position, placing my instructions and the greater portion of my correspondence before him, and explaining that Great Britain's interests on the coast as well as your Lordship's orders required that no minor considerations should be allowed to interfere with the prompt settlement of the Zanzibar question in accordance with the Anglo-German Agreement. I asked his advice, not officially, but as a patriotic German gentleman to a personal friend whom he knew was under serious obligations, to neglect no opportunity of promoting a cordial understanding between the two nations.

The real situation, as rendered apparent by my correspondence, was evidently a revelation to him, but he made no secret of an opinion founded on his own experience that insincerity and objectless scheming might always be anticipated from the quarter in question. He concurred with me as to necessity of communicating His Highness' message to German Consul, telling him plainly that the language attributed to him was, without the concurrence of his colleague, not compatible with a joint negotiation, and that unless this separate action was at once renounced I had no alternative but to refer the matter to my Government. He added that should the German Consul withdraw from the position he had taken up he would gladly consent to visit the Sultan this afternoon. His Highness had come from the country expressly to receive him.

This advice was, of course, strictly confidential, and I repeat it only to show your Lordship that I am not singular in the opinion I have been compelled to form of my colleague.

Before writing officially, I sent a private note to German Consul (who had hitherto earnestly and repeatedly assured me that we were acting in perfect accord) preparing the way for him to withdraw from his present attitude. He at once called and attempted to explain away his message to the Sultan, denying that he had said that he had orders from home, and asserting that the Admiral had himself declined to visit His Highness, acting on instructions of his own.

I afterwards met Dr. Gregory, who interpreted the German Consul's message (owing to severe illness of regular Dragoman), and he, without my referring to the subject, confirmed exactly the Sultan's written account of what was told him, adding that he felt it due to this Agency, which had long accorded him protection, to warn me that the German Consul had long been maturing a scheme for upsetting the Anglo-German Agreement, and punishing the Sultan for refusing to accept him as adviser.

I beg your Lordship to place confidence in the unbiassed nature of this report, and I feel confident that, should Germany think fit to assent to my being associated with Admiral Knorr in concluding the settlement of the present question, every wish of Germany will be immediately carried into effect without necessitating a single threat or the adoption of any measure that would not reflect credit on the two nations.

I have just heard that German Consul telegraphed home after our interview, and I would venture to suggest immediate communication with Berlin in order to avoid danger of peremptory orders following on possible misrepresentation.

No. 172.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 18, 6:10 P.M.)

(No. 24. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, December 18, 1886, 5:22 P.M.

I INFORMED Count Bismarck of the substance of Mr. Holmwood's telegram No. 77. He said that nothing could be more satisfactory. As to full powers, he said that the German Representative requires none other than are contained in his credentials.

On my communicating your Lordship's No. 33, Africa, he asked me if the German local Representatives had not been acting cordially with Mr. Holmwood. I replied that I did not think your Lordship intended to make any special complaint. He entirely concurred in the necessity for cordial co-operation.

With regard to Patta and Manda, he was willing to exchange them for Ozi, a place belonging to the Sultan on the mainland, but of no value to him.

He was not certain whether this had been telegraphed. If it had not he would have it done at once.

No. 173.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, December 18.)

(No. 101. Africa. Ext. 24.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 18, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that I acquainted Count Bismarck to-day with the substance of Mr. Holmwood's telegram No. 77 with regard to the attitude of the Sultan of Zanzibar in reference to the Anglo-German Agreement. His Excellency said that nothing could be more satisfactory. He added that with regard to full powers, none others were required by the German Representative than those contained in his credentials. I then communicated to his Excellency the contents of your Lordship's telegram No. 33, Africa, of yesterday's date, with regard to the necessity of cordial co-operation on the part of the German local authorities, upon which he inquired whether it was the case that the German Representatives had not been acting cordially with Mr. Holmwood. I replied that I did not think it was your Lordship's intention to make any special complaint. His Excellency then said that he entirely agreed as to the necessity of such cordial co-operation.

With regard to the question of the cession of Patta and Manda to the Sultan, Count Bismarck said that the Imperial Government were willing to exchange them for Ozi, a place on the mainland belonging to the Sultan, but of no value to him. His Excellency added that he was not certain whether a telegram had been sent to this effect, but that if not, he would see that it was done at once.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 174.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 49.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 18, 1886, 7:15 P.M.

GERMAN Government are telegraphing to their Consul that they agree to let Sultan retain Manda and Patta Islands if he gives up Kau on the Ozi.

We think this arrangement highly beneficial to him. We strongly recommended that he should be allowed to retain the two islands.

No. 175.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 173. Ext. 49.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1886.

WITH reference to your telegraphic despatch No. 71 of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inform you that the German Government are sending telegraphic instructions to their Consul at Zanzibar to allow the Sultan to retain possession of the Islands of Manda and Patta, on condition that His Highness surrenders that of Kau, on the River Ozi.

Her Majesty's Government look upon this arrangement as very beneficial to the Sultan, and had, in consequence, strongly recommended the German Government to acquiesce in the retention by His Highness of the two islands in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 176.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 278. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1886.

COUNT HATZFELDT stated to-day that the German Government had been informed by their Consul in Zanzibar that the Sultan had refused to withdraw his officers from the part of the coast which will fall to Witu under the Anglo-German Agreement, demanding a previous guarantee of the integrity of his dominions. His action was said to be inspired by Mr. Holmwood. His Excellency said that some surprise had been created at Berlin by the receipt of this telegram, and inquired if we could throw any light on it.

He was informed that the information was directly contrary to that received by us, as we had learnt that the Sultan, who had at first intended to ask for a guarantee instead of the recognition contemplated in the Agreement, had, by Mr. Holmwood's advice, abandoned the intention.

The substance of the telegram just received from Mr. Holmwood, copy of which is inclosed,* in which he points out the difficulties in which he is involved with the German Consul, whose conduct he contrasts with that of Admiral Knorr, was communicated confidentially to his Excellency.

Count Hatzfeldt said that there was evidently friction between the Consuls, but that the main object was that the two Governments should act in concert. He approved the suggestion, that it might be advisable that the two Consuls should receive identic instructions. The telegram sent to Mr. Holmwood on the 17th, the substance of which is given in the inclosed despatch,† was read to him, and he agreed that it might form the basis of such an instruction. He was accordingly furnished with a copy of it.

His Excellency stated that he entirely concurred in the view, that the Sultan should not be pressed to carry out the concessions required of him under the Agreement piecemeal, but should be urged to come to a simultaneous arrangement on all the points to be negotiated with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 177.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 200.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 5, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 24th October, transmitting instructions for my guidance in the event of the Sultan consulting me regarding his adherence to the General Act of the Berlin Conference.

I had already been in communication with His Highness on this subject, and was engaged in the somewhat protracted work of preparing for him a full translation of the Act, the general scope of which he appeared to be entirely ignorant of.

In the meantime, private intelligence had reached me from the mainland which pointed to the probability of further complications arising between Germany and Zanzibar, and it seemed desirable, in consequence, to take the initiative in so far as to bring your Lordship's suggestions to His Highness' notice.

Acting on this conviction, I at once sent forward a translation of Articles I and XXXVII, referred to in your Lordship's telegram, explaining how far it was possible for His Highness to adhere to the General Act without compromising his existing rights.

He, however, desired to go through the whole Act before coming to any decision, and thus a delay of a few days necessarily occurred.

On the 3rd instant I was able to furnish the required translation, accompanied by drafts in French and Arabic, of a preliminary notification, and His Highness was begged not to delay his decision.

The next day, hearing that the Sultan was starting on a visit to the country, I

* No. 171.

† No. 169.

sent a private message asking if he could not postpone his departure till he had disposed of the important question before him, adding that, as it was to be feared that the disquieting news from the coast might prove the precursor of further difficulties with Germany, it would be regrettable were the recent procrastination, which had so nearly occasioned an irremediable calamity, now repeated.

In reply, His Highness sent his Chief Secretary to consult me, and after explaining to him as far as possible the purport of each Article affecting the position of Zanzibar in the event of its being placed within the "free zone," I took the opportunity of translating some extracts from Sir E. Malet's despatch to Lord Granville of the 21st February, 1885, in which the benefits of mediation that such States as Zanzibar would derive from adhering to the Berlin Act are commented upon.

Later in the evening, the Sultan sent to announce that he consented to adhere to the Berlin Act, leaving all necessary details to me; that he was ready at any moment to telegraph to Berlin the notification that I had suggested, and that he would defer his visit to the country until it could be transmitted.

I at once telegraphed to your Lordship this decision, and trust that the steps I have taken in this matter will be approved.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 178.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 201.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 5, 1886.

IN continuation of my former despatches regarding the Denhardt affair, I have the honour to report that M. Gustav Denhardt returned from Lamu in the mail-steamer last Sunday, having failed to induce the wife of his late servant, and the other witnesses whose alleged statements he had made use of in establishing the complicity of the Sultan's authorities in his disappearance, to accompany him to Zanzibar, or even to accept German protection. My correspondent at Lamu informed me that the missing man was known to have been engaged in intrigues with the married women of his tribe, and that recently he had so presumed on his position as to have become notorious even in that notoriously immoral town, and that there was every reason to believe he had been put out of the way by some outraged husband, an event by no means uncommon amongst these bigoted Mahomedans.

That the late Governor of Lamu would lend himself to such a proceeding is wholly inconsistent with his character, and, in default of clear proof incriminating him, it is impossible to place any reliance on M. Denhardt's statements; moreover, all the evidence that has been produced tends to exonerate him both from complicity and negligence.

On M. Denhardt's return, however, Dr. Arendt officially informed the Sultan that he considered his instructions from Prince Bismarck still required his demanding the punishment of the Governor of Lamu and the payment of compensation, but that, under the circumstances, he would take upon himself to close the matter if His Highness would imprison the Governor in the fort for a year, and pay over to the German Consulate the sum of 18,000 rupees, as an acknowledgment that His Highness' Government had not afforded sufficient protection to German subjects. He added that it would be best at once to bring this unfortunate difference to an end, as, unless he could telegraph that it was settled, he was convinced that Prince Bismarck would insist on far more humiliating terms through the German Admiral, who would immediately proceed there with his squadron.

I told the Sultan that as he had not taken the opportunity when it was open to him for requesting a full inquiry, it was necessary to comply with the German demands, but that there was nothing to prevent him from subsequently taking steps to establish his Governor's innocence.

His Highness sent shortly after to say that he had paid over to Dr. Arendt the sum demanded, and had sent the Governor publicly to the fort in chains. He did not see the utility of taking any further steps in the matter, as the German Consul-General had made it very clear to him that it was simply a question of submitting, or of the occupation of his territory by Germany, whose orders he was powerless to oppose.

The next day my German colleague called to thank me for the assistance I had rendered to him in connection with the recent difference, the prompt settlement of which he considered had saved the Sultan from a far heavier indemnity and humiliation. He added that he has told the Sultan that he might release the Governor privately next day.

There can be no doubt that the action which Germany has thought fit to adopt throughout this affair has been very far from consistent with our notions of justice; but it must be remembered that the Representative and his Staff here, being wholly ignorant of the country and language, are entirely in the hands of a few native subordinates, and of irresponsible agents connected with land and colonization associations, whose great object is to embroil their Government with that of the Sultan. Nor is the Sultan himself free from blame in the matter, which, but for his neglect of public affairs and disinclination to seek advice, might have been cleared up and settled before it assumed so serious an aspect.

In the meantime, the extreme firmness it was necessary for me to show in dealing with the Sultan during the latter phase of this difficulty has been productive of the best results. His Highness is evidently assured that he has been saved from a most serious danger into which he was blindly running, and that even the comparatively small sacrifice he has had to incur might have been avoided had he at first sought the advice which was afterwards tendered to him, and he has since consulted me before taking any important step, and freely adopted all my suggestions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 178*.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 202.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 7, 1886.

IN reference to my former despatches regarding the Sultan's action in imposing heavy native taxes on produce entering the towns of the Benadir Coast, I have the honour to report that the Governors of Merka and Mogdisho, finding that their persistence in carrying out their orders would lead to open revolt among the Somali tribes, wrote to inform His Highness of the fact, at the same time recommending the abolition of the new duties.

I had hoped that His Highness would have at this juncture followed the advice I had had occasion to give him regarding these taxes; but on the 5th instant I received information that he was sending orders to his Governors to insist on their payment, and to use force if necessary in their collection, and that troops had been sent on board His Highness' steamer "Akola" to reinforce the garrisons of the two towns.

My interpreter being ill at the time, I at once sent for His Highness' Chief Secretary, who, however, failed to appear before the "Akola" had left the harbour. I requested him to tell the Sultan plainly that if the report which had reached me were true he was directly inviting the population of his Somali possessions to place that coast under German protection, and in such a case it would be useless to apply to this Agency either for advice or assistance, as the English Government would never approve of my even appearing to countenance such a policy as he seemed bent on adopting.

His Highness replied that the matter had never occurred to him in this light, but as he felt assured I had good grounds for the warning, he would be glad of advice. I told the Secretary that the only possible advice for the moment was that His Highness should send off another steamer immediately countermanding his mischievous orders, and instructing his Governors to give such assurances to the Somali Chiefs as should keep them loyal to his rule.

The next morning I was glad to receive a message from His Highness to the effect that he had sent off another steamer with fresh instructions to the Governors of all the Benadir forts in the sense I had suggested, and I trust they will reach in time to prevent the utter ruin of our newly-established and promising trade in this district.

I have received private information that the German Colonization Society's steamer "Isader" has left for this coast. She is, however, slow, and if the Sultan has acted in good faith, she will meet with a cold reception from the Somalis, who have not

hitherto received German overtures with a very warm response, though they may have threatened to appeal to them in default of obtaining our intervention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 179.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 203. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 8, 1886.

ON receipt of your Lordship's telegram approving of the proposal contained in my No. 63, Telegraphic, of the 4th instant, the Sultan at once transmitted to Prince Bismarck his adhesion to the General Act of the Conference of Berlin. I inclose a duplicate of his telegram.

Although His Highness himself proposed to leave all the details of his adhesion to me, yet he insists, and that very rightly, on seeing an Arabic translation of everything he is asked to sign, and, as he has made a point of having a distinct mention of his "existing Treaties" appear in the reservation, I find it somewhat difficult, in preparing his formal note of adhesion, to guard his interests, and at the same time provide against his present illegal system of taxation, which is rapidly ruining our trade. The difficulty arises out of the non-assent of France to the new Treaties.

Before forwarding the formal adhesion I shall probably submit the wording I decide upon for your Lordship's approval, in the meantime getting His Highness to execute the document, in order to guard against possible contingencies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 179.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Prince Bismarck.

(Télégraphique.)

Zanzibar, le 8 Novembre, 1886.

CONFORMÉMENT à l'Article XXXVII de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, nous avons l'honneur de notifier, par l'entremise de votre Altesse Sérénissime, au Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Allemagne, notre adhésion au dit Acte, nous réservant, en vertu des dispositions de l'Article I^{er} du même, tous les droits d'impôts qui nous sont assurés par nos Traités avec les Puissances étrangères.

No. 180.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 206.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 15, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Acting Chancellor of the French Consulate, who is a merchant here, having received goods for transhipment to Madagascar, made the declaration to that effect which is prescribed in Article VII of our Treaty, but the Sultan insisted on his paying the 5 per cent. import duty in accordance with the existing French Treaty.

The French Consul, however, demanded for his Chancellor the benefits secured to British and German subjects by the new Treaties, stating that, though France was not bound by the responsibilities which these nations had accepted, she would not fail to profit by any advantages they had stipulated for.

I advised his Highness on no account to allow this affair to assume a serious aspect, and suggested that he would sufficiently guard himself if, in releasing the goods, he notified to the French Consul that the Acting Chancellor had been debited in the Custom-house books with the amount of the duty pending a definite decision of the question.

His Highness has promised to act in harmony with this advice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 208.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 19, 1886.

ON receipt of your Lordship's telegram No 34 of 6th instant, I sent a message to the Sultan asking if he would explain a rumour that was in circulation, to the effect that the Italians had been offered the port of Kismayu by His Highness.

He at once replied that the report was absolutely without truth, but he believed it had arisen out of a recent conversation with the Italian Consul regarding an old proposition of the Italian Government to develop trade on the Upper Juba River, the expenses connected with which undertaking they had suggested should be shared by His Highness in return for the increased revenue he would derive through such development.

His Highness added that he had already assured my German colleague that the alleged offer had never been made or even referred to either by the Italian Consul or himself, but Dr. Arendt insisted that Germany would not be satisfied unless His Highness immediately wrote an official disclaimer to the Italian Consul, withdrawing from any offer he might have made or implied to negotiate with Italy on the basis of the old proposal.

Since telegraphing the substance of this information to your Lordship, I have been told by Dr. Gregory, who acted as the Italian Consul's interpreter at his interview with the Sultan, that the cession of Kismayu, or of any other portion of the Zanzibar dominions, was never even hinted at on either side, and that His Highness only promised to reconsider the original proposition for developing trade on the Upper Juba River should the Italian Government again bring it before him.

M. Filouardi, the Italian Consul, also stated to me, most distinctly, that this was the exact nature of the Sultan's remarks, and that, as he only telegraphed to his Government, that the Sultan was now willing to reconsider the proposition made by Captains Ficarotti and Cecchi last year, the interpretation which had been given to his communication in Europe was unwarrantable, unless the proposal referred to had included the cession of a port. As to this, however, he assured me he was absolutely ignorant. He added that Dr Arendt had demanded his writing to ask the Sultan categorically whether he denied having made such an offer as that reported, but he had declined altogether to discuss the matter with him.

M. Filouardi is proceeding to Italy by the next mail to explain the whole affair to his Government.

I inclose herewith translation of a note His Highness sent me in reference to this subject, in reply to which I stated that I had never for a moment credited the statement, but, as it was necessary to report it, I had applied to him in order that my report might be accurate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 181.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, November 8, 1886.

REGARDING your question about the news of the Italians, that we have promised to give them Kismayu, it has much disturbed us, for you should know about our Treaty which we have made for England, and that in the same we are forbidden strongly to give the least right of our dominions to any nation, and we have never thought of going back from what we have written in the said Treaty in any way whatever.

Had your Honour thought about this matter you would have understood it yourself, and remembered that it was not the first time the Italians said this thing; as at the time of the arrival of Fikroto (Captain Ficarotti) and Sheki (Captain Cecchi), and they wished this from us, but they never got it, and we never concealed the matter.

Now at any rate you may know, oh, friend, that the talk which took place between us and the Italian Consul was the talk of merchandize and trading, which

in no way concerned questions of our rule; but when we heard that he had telegraphed to his Government contrary to what had been said between us, we then altogether annulled and refused the consideration of any matters whatever with him and Salam.

This from your loving Burghash-bin-Saeed.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 209. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 22, 1886.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 203 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the Sultan has duly signed, sealed, and dispatched by post his formal note of adhesion to the Berlin Act, your Lordship's final instructions, as will be seen from the accompanying copy of the document, having been fully carried out. Copy of the covering letter which accompanied this note is also herewith inclosed.

It is unnecessary to go at length into the somewhat trying circumstances which led to my various telegrams in reference to this subject; but I may mention that, although His Highness placed himself in my hands from the moment he decided to accept the advice tendered to him, yet alarm and apprehension at the successive untoward events which had recently overtaken him had reduced him to a state of nervousness which caused me great anxiety, it being evident that at any moment he might compromise the work in hand by some hasty and possibly involuntary act. His breach of faith in showing the telegraphic adhesion was, I am convinced, an act of this nature, done in a moment of panic caused by threats of further indemnities to be demanded, and the open statements of certain persons that Germany had finally decided to annex his dominions bodily, which report was confirmed by a new German Map that had been shown him.

His Highness professed deep regret at his indiscretion, stating that at the moment he was beside himself with anxiety and alarm, and I am bound to say he has since made all possible amends in his power by instant compliance with all my suggestions.

At the same time, it was a great relief to see the formal adhesion completed, and to feel that it was out of His Highness' power to recede from it, as I have been plainly given to understand that it does not suit Germany to see him adopt this course, and there were indications in other quarters of a determination to spare no efforts to turn His Highness from his purpose.

It has been my object throughout to induce the Sultan to commit himself to a form of adhesion that should preclude his exercising in future the right of imposing the present differential treatment which is ruining our local trade, and must eventually also destroy our general commercial supremacy on this coast; but the present position of France has proved a serious obstacle to my doing this effectually, and I therefore thought it advisable to refer my difficulty to your Lordship.

I inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of the formal adhesion I originally proposed, and of the covering letter which I had prepared to accompany it, as well as a supplementary letter of explanation which I hoped might be the means of removing the French difficulty; also the letter of ratification referred to in my telegram of the 19th instant. I had prepared and obtained the Sultan's signature and seal to other forms that would meet other aspects of the question, but these I have destroyed on receiving your Lordship's telegram No. 37 of the 20th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

November 23. P.S.—I regret that want of time has prevented my forwarding copies of the first two documents referred to above, and I consequently inclose them in original; while, with regard to the others, either the letter of ratification or the supplementary declaration, dated the 13th November, might still, should it seem desirable, be transmitted to Prince Bismarck, and I have this morning obtained the Sultan's approval to my forwarding them to your Lordship in original, His Highness begging me to say that he authorizes their being sent on to Berlin should your Lordship think well to do so.

F. H.

Inclosure 1 in No. 182.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Prince Bismarck.

Prince, Zanzibar, le 8 Novembre, 1886

EN conformité des dispositions de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, nous avons l'honneur d'adresser au Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Allemagne l'Acte par lequel nous adhérons au dit Acte Général.

Nous avons la confiance que votre Altesse Sérénissime voudra bien, selon la stipulation contenue dans l'Article XXXVII, notifier cette adhésion aux États qui ont signé l'Acte Général et à ceux qui y adhèrent.

Nous saisissons, &c.
(Signé) BARGHASH-BIN-SAÏD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 182.

Acte d'Adhésion du Sultan de Zanzibar et Dépendances à l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, en date du 26 Février, 1885.

LE Sultan de Zanzibar et dépendances, en conformité de l'Article XXXVII de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, déclare par les présentes adhérer aux dispositions du dit Acte Général, sous la réserve que son adhésion au dit Acte n'entraînera pas ou ne sera pas censée signifier son acceptation du principe de la liberté commerciale, lequel, d'après l'Article I^{er} du dit Acte, n'est applicable à ses territoires dans la zone orientale qui s'y trouve définie, qu'autant qu'il y donnera son consentement.

Fait à Zanzibar, le 8^e jour du mois de Novembre, 1886.
(L.S.) (Signé) BARGHASH-BIN-SAÏD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 182.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Prince Bismarck.

Prince, Zanzibar, le 8 Novembre, 1886.

EN ratification de notre dépêche télégraphique d'aujourd'hui et en conformité des dispositions de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, nous avons l'honneur d'adresser au Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Allemagne l'Acte par lequel nous adhérons au dit Acte Général, nous réservant, en même temps, tous les droits d'impôts sur l'importation, l'exportation, et le transit, qui nous sont présentement assurés par nos Traités, et auxquels le commerce des nations avec lesquelles nous n'avons jusqu'ici aucun Traité sera également soumis.

Nous avons la confiance que votre Altesse Sérénissime voudra bien, selon la stipulation renfermée dans l'Article XXXVII, notifier cette adhésion aux États qui ont signé l'Acte Général et à ceux qui y adhèrent.

Nous saisissons, &c.
(Signé) BARGHASH-BIN-SAÏD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 182.

Acte d'Adhésion du Sultan de Zanzibar et de ses Dépendances à l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, en date du 26 Février, 1885.

LE Sultan de Zanzibar et de ses dépendances, en conformité de l'Article XXXVII de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin, déclare par les présentes adhérer aux dispositions du dit Acte Général, se réservant, en vertu de l'Article I^{er} du même tous les droits d'impôts qui lui sont assurés par ses Traités avec les Puissances étrangères ou qui existent indépendamment.

Fait à Zanzibar, le 8^e jour du mois de Novembre, 1886.
(Signé) BARGHASH-BIN-SAÏD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 182.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Prince Bismarck.

Prince, Zanzibar, le 8 Novembre, 1886.

NOUS avons l'honneur de ratifier, par les présentes, notre dépêche télégraphique d'aujourd'hui, par laquelle nous avons notifié au Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Allemagne notre adhésion à l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Berlin.

La réserve que contenait cette communication n'était pas facile à préciser dans les limites assez restreintes d'un télégramme, et nous désirons donc déclarer maintenant le sens que nous attachons à cette partie de notre notification, ainsi que suit :—

Nous nous bornons à stipuler que nous conserverons les droits d'impôts sur l'importation, l'exportation, et le transit qui nous sont présentement assurés par nos Traités actuels et que le commerce des États avec lesquels nous n'avons jusqu'ici aucuns rapports sous Traité sera soumis aux mêmes droits; en somme, nous ne faisons que les mêmes réserves qu'a faites le Portugal sans, toutefois, vouloir prétendre à aucun droit que celui-ci peut s'être réservé d'appliquer des traitements différentiels. Nous croyons que cette position est suffisamment autorisée par les dispositions des Articles I^{er} et V de l'Acte Général.

Nous prions votre Altesse Sérénissime de vouloir bien, en notifiant notre adhésion aux autres Puissances Signataires de l'Acte ou à celles qui y ont adhéré depuis, porter à leur connaissance cette explication, et nous avons la confiance que nos réserves, ainsi qu'établies ci-dessus, paraîtront à votre Altesse Sérénissime ainsi qu'à elles ne pas avoir été conçues dans un esprit illibéral.

Nous saisissons cette occasion de transmettre à votre Altesse Sérénissime l'assurance de notre considération et de notre estime les plus hautes.

(Signé) BARGHASH-BIN-SAÏD.

Inclosure 6 in No. 182.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Prince Bismarck.

Prince, Zanzibar, le 13 Novembre, 1886.

A LA suite de la note d'adhésion à l'Acte Général de Berlin que nous avons expédiée le 8 courant au Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Allemagne par l'entremise de votre Altesse Sérénissime, nous désirerions expliquer que le but de notre réserve sous les dispositions de l'Article I^{er} du dit Acte était de nous assurer la faculté d'appliquer à toutes les nations également nos droits d'impôts actuels sur les marchandises importées, exportées, et en transit.

La situation dans laquelle nous nous trouvons, cependant, par suite du manque de l'assentiment complet des autres nations aux Traités que nous avons signés récemment sur le désir de l'Allemagne et de l'Angleterre, nous oblige à différer une définition aussi précise de notre réserve, et nous prions votre Altesse Sérénissime, à qui ceci sera évident, de vouloir bien, en notifiant notre adhésion aux divers États qui prennent part à l'Acte Général, leur exposer cette explication.

Nous saisissons, &c.
(Signé) BARGHASH-BIN-SAÏD.

No. 183.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Sir P. Anderson.—(Received December 20.)

Dear Sir Percy, Zanzibar, November 23, 1886.

FEELING that you would be anxious to see the Sultan's adhesion to the Berlin Act completed, I have spared no pains in getting this done, and am glad that it is now an accomplished fact.

I will not narrate all the intrigues or detail the difficulties which have been placed in my way; they have been sufficiently grave to cause great anxiety, and the Sultan by his folly added danger to the difficulties.

I have forwarded, in my official, two of the original letters which I had prepared pending a reply to my telegrams. Their object was to preclude the native taxes, the

effects of which have been most disastrous. As it seemed possible that you might still like to send one of those forward, I inclose with this letter the original cover which was prepared beforehand, while awaiting your final instructions. The authorities at the General Post Office could doubtless send this forward without affixing any further postal mark. This is merely a suggestion.

My interpreter being ill, I have throughout the arrangement of this matter had to do from three to four hours a-day of translation work. The Sultan has had every Article of the General Act placed before him, and its effect explained so far as I felt certain of the bearing. Of course, in adopting the wording you have decided on, he has no need to trouble himself about the provisions generally, but we lose, I fear, the chance of stopping differential treatment.

When I telegraphed on the last two occasions I was in momentary dread of the Sultan withdrawing, for Dr. Arendt had set himself energetically to work to stop his adhesion being completed, and he had an able coadjutor in Dr. Gregory, and had tried to induce the Belgian Consul and others to assist him.

I believe he suspected my hand in the matter, but I made no sign, and the Sultan refused to be drawn after his first indiscretion.

I had been getting very anxious about the Sultan just prior to the Denhardt difficulty, for he was quite out of hand, and I could induce him to do nothing. In the somewhat strong course I took in connection with that affair, I staked everything on gaining the upper hand, for his rule could not have lasted had he continued to neglect public affairs so utterly. As it was I nearly frightened him out of his life, and the proceedings of the Germans have fortunately since fully satisfied him that, had he attended to my repeated warnings, or even to that which you telegraphed, he might have avoided the heavy fine of 18,000 rupees.

At the time Dr. Arendt told me of the settlement of the Denhardt affair, he also mentioned that the claims of Madame Ruete had been finally closed.

Your telegram of the 15th regarding the interchange of a note with Germany prepares me for a total change of policy here, for it cannot refer to any modification of the new Treaties, or details would have been given to enable me to allay the present state of tension among our mercantile community here.

I therefore surmise that you have come to some understanding with Germany for developing East Tropical Africa in conjunction, and if Mombasa, and the natural line of communication with the Nile sources, which runs close under the south slope of Kilimanjaro, is once placed under our combined control, immense strides towards the real opening up of the interior will rapidly follow.

I must confess that I am disappointed that this line cannot be under our sole influence, for it might readily become the back door to Egypt, and would scare us against all native or foreign intrigue should we ever decide on administering the country.

Whatever the nature of the negotiation may be, however, I trust that I may receive your private advice for my guidance in regard to your general views.

There are, I fear, other difficulties pending between the Germans and the Sultan.

A German merchant had his ivory stolen by Arabs at Unyanyembe, between which and the coast the German Protectorates are now interposed. Although in the latter there is not a single official, and no redress has been attempted for an outrage which took place upon subjects of Zanzibar, the German Consul-General has now given notice that, unless the thieves are apprehended, he shall demand an indemnity from the Sultan.

The merchant referred to, M. Girsicker, has since been murdered on his way down to the coast, and Dr. Arendt has hinted pretty plainly that this will form the basis for another indemnity, probably a heavy one.

The German Colonization Company's steamer tried the other day to enter the Juba River, but an officer and two men were drowned in sounding on the bar. The steamer then put into Kismayu, and two Germans landed with a large amount of stores, including guns, powder, and two breachloading cannon.

They stated their intention of proceeding into the interior, but should they do so, I fear there will be another tragedy, for the Kerblallah Somalis will not put up with the treatment that negroes submit to, and we know that the Germans, though energetic and persevering, have proved utterly wanting in that tact which is so necessary in dealing with natives, and the want of which would lead to certain hostilities among the more northern tribes. I have promised to draft a letter from His Highness to German Consul-General, pointing out that he cannot be answerable for the safety of

this party after they leave Kismayu. The Italian Consul was very angry at Dr. Arendt making such a fuss over his innocent telegram; he will now understand the reason.

I am glad to report that the Sultan is now thoroughly in my hands; he sends everything for my information and advice, and though this involves constant labour, I am glad to have brought him into this state, for it will greatly help the pending negotiations.

At the same time, I never forget the nature of the Arab, and shall always be on my guard against change, and even treachery, should it possibly be his interest at any time to break away from my influence.

Hoping for some confidential advice from you, and that you are quite well, and also wishing you a prosperous new year, I am, &c.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 184.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Sir P. Anderson.—(Received December 20.)

Dear Sir Percy,

Zanzibar, November 23, 1886.

SINCE the mail left this morning an occurrence, the possible consequences of which I am scarcely in a position to foresee, has come to my knowledge, but it may be of importance that you should be privately informed of it.

Your telegram of 15th, informing me that instructions for opening a negotiation with the Sultan, in conjunction with my German colleague, on the basis of an Agreement between England and Germany, would reach me by the mail (due the 29th instant), was followed three days later by a similar telegram to Dr. Arendt, which, however, gave him full details of the joint proposal.

He immediately communicated with me, and suggested that we should at once open the negotiations, but I replied that my instructions clearly implied my awaiting the arrival of a communication from my Government by the mail which was shortly expected before taking any action.

Dr. Arendt did not seem pleased at my caution, and I therefore conclude that there may be details in connection with the negotiations which have been left for our consideration, and that he is anxious to commit me to his views before I have an opportunity of learning whether there are any reserves, and how far I am authorized to use my discretion on points regarding which there may be a divergence of opinion.

In the meantime, I am sorry to find that he has made indiscreet disclosures to the Italian Consul and Dr. Gregory (a Russian), the latter a general gossip, and at the same time a spy in the Sultan's service.

He has not only given these parties a general outline of the line of action which his Government proposes to adopt, in concert with England, but has also stated that Germany has insisted on annexing Manda Bay and the adjacent coast, as well as part or the whole of the Benadir.

He has also said that England intends to abandon her supremacy on this coast, and to concentrate her attention on the Victoria Lake and the upper waters of the Nile, in order to command the short line of communication with the Soudan, which the control of that district would afford her—thus to secure the success of a new and comprehensive Egyptian policy.

This, of course, is interesting to me, as being part of a scheme I have so long and so strenuously advocated, but Dr. Arendt's want of reticence appears (so far as I am able to estimate it) simply deplorable.

His communications were, of course, repeated to the Sultan, and also to the French Consul, who, it has long been apparent to me, considers that his instructions warrant his thwarting German action in every possible way, and as he has just received an official notification that the Messageries Maritimes, having received a Government subsidy, will, on the 16th January, open a new line of mail-steamers of high speed direct from Zanzibar to Marseilles, which will, he is aware, monopolize the whole carrying and passenger trade of this coast, he will not be likely to relax his efforts in that direction.

If the understanding arrived at between England and Germany is of the nature Dr. Arendt has intimated, it is certain that this neglect of reticence will seriously hamper the pending negotiations, for, even if we are authorized to bring sufficient pressure on the Sultan to prevent his refusing assent to our propositions, our French

colleague will not be idle, and France will have an opportunity, which should never have been afforded her, for intervening in the negotiations before they have proceeded far enough to be secure from intrigue.

I greatly regret that this should have happened, for, having gradually obtained an influence over the Sultan which for the time is absolute, I was confident I should now have been able to exert it with the best effect in inducing His Highness to forego the strong opposition he is certain to try before relinquishing any point on the coast that may be demanded of him.

I shall still hope to retain my present influence, but, knowing the character of the Sultan, feel that the premature disclosure of our plans has placed wide open the one door by which His Highness might be induced to throw it off.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 185.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 102. Africa.)
My Lord,

Berlin, December 18, 1886.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 24, Africa, of to-day, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Count Bismarck spoke to me this afternoon concerning the guarantee of his recognized territories which the Sultan of Zanzibar had demanded as a condition of concluding the Anglo-German Agreement. He said that Germany could certainly not guarantee the Sultan's territory in the sense of undertaking to defend it against aggression, and he presumed that England would not do so either. I replied that I imagined that the Sultan had only intended to ask for a guarantee that the proposed arrangement should be final. Count Bismarck said that he was ready to give assurances to that effect, but that the Agreement in its nature included this condition.

As Mr. Holmwood's telegram No. 77 states that the Sultan foregoes the guarantee, I have not touched upon this point in the telegram which I have had the honour to address to your Lordship to-day on the subject of Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 186.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 80.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 19, 1886.

MY secret message was sent trusting that difficulty referred to might be arranged without bringing forward my colleague's conduct officially, but that this hope must now be abandoned the following facts, to the general accuracy of which I pledge myself, will sufficiently show:—

Before mentioning to me his instructions to negotiate Agreement, German Consul sent message to Sultan that England had, as he had warned him she would, finally deserted him, having agreed to share his territory with Germany; that he was ashamed of the part Germany had to take in this spoliation, and therefore suggested that His Highness should throw over his friendship with England and accept German protection, in which case he promised that, instead of the humiliation England had prepared for him, he would acquire wealth and honour.

Proposal being received with a curt refusal, my colleague planned a deep-laid scheme of revenge, and, regardless of the honour of Germany, commenced by a series of intrigues to delay the Anglo-German Agreement till he could find excuse for employing the German fleet. In carrying out his plans he deliberately deceived his Government, the Sultan, the Admiral, and myself, by suppressing important facts, as well as by distinctly false statements, and having by a stratagem obliged the Admiral to publicly insult the Sultan. He was in the act of completing his revenge by bringing Germany into hostile collision with Zanzibar, when I discovered the plot and communicated with your Lordship.

The Admiral has discovered for himself the deception by which he was made a

tool of, and is deeply grieved at the unmerited slight to which he has subjected the Sultan; he has demanded an explanation, but, in the meantime, his instructions compel him to follow his Consul's recommendations absolutely.

The details, of which I am forwarding written proofs, disclose conduct which it is impossible that his Government should be aware of, and I would respectfully suggest that Prince Bismarck should be moved to instruct the German Admiral, by telegraph, to make the fullest inquiry into these charges.

Such inquiry cannot fail to disclose the fact that I have throughout considered myself under orders not to fail in securing the immediate fulfilment of Germany's every wish, and that, despite these secret intrigues, those orders have been carried out absolutely.

It will also prove that the Sultan accepted everything that was asked without delay, and that, moreover, his adhesion was accompanied by every measure that could tend to cement the friendship of the three countries and facilitate a thoroughly successful issue to our joint negotiation.

No. 187.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 20, 1886.

GERMAN Consul, in an official explanation, states that his message of Thursday to the Sultan was a suggestion, not a demand, and that it must have been misinterpreted. As, however, immediately before its transmission, the Admiral had arranged with him to visit the Sultan at his reception the next morning, and he wrote late on Thursday night that he had now arranged that visit should not take place till the Sultan yielded to his demands, allowing no time for the Admiral to seek an explanation, this is evidently a mere prevarication. Admiral to-day officially visited His Highness without the German Consul, and has accepted His Highness' invitation to a State banquet on Thursday next, to which German Consul will not be asked.

No. 188.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 278 A. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 20, 1886.

COUNT HATZFELDT stated to-day that the German Consul in Zanzibar had received definite instructions to inform the Sultan that Germany adheres to the Declaration of the 10th March, 1862, under which England and France recognized the independence of his territory.

His Excellency said that he thought that identic instructions might, as was suggested in the exchange of views on the 18th, be now sent to the two Representatives, directing them to obtain, with the least possible delay, a final settlement of the points to be conceded by the Sultan, including the evacuation of the mainland of Munda Bay.

A draft of an identic telegram was agreed upon, copy of which is inclosed.* His Excellency said that he would at once submit it to his Government, and would inform me of their decision, in order that both instructions might be received in Zanzibar as nearly as possible at the same time.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 189.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 50.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886, 2.5 P.M.

GERMAN Consul has been instructed, by telegraph, to inform Sultan that Germany adheres to Declaration of 1862.

* See No. 205.

You and he will receive identic instructions to urge immediate settlement of all remaining points.

No. 190.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 175. Ext. 50.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886.

BY direction of the Earl of Iddesleigh I have informed you to-day, by telegraph, that a telegraphic communication has been forwarded by the German Government to their Consul at Zanzibar, instructing him to intimate to His Highness the Sultan that Germany intends to adhere to the joint Declaration of the 10th March, 1862.

I have further informed you that you and your German colleague will shortly receive identic instructions to urge on His Highness an immediate settlement of those points in the pending negotiations which still remain under discussion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 191.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 21.)

(No. 82.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 21, 1886.

YOUR telegram No. 48.

German Consul asked me to-day to co-operate in demanding evacuation of Witu coast, stating that his instructions received to-day contained the word "immediate," and that he had meanwhile furnished the Sultan with a notification that Germany had, by an agreement with England, adhered to Anglo-French Declaration.

Before discussing the form of an identic note to the Sultan, I found that by northern extremity of Manda Bay he understood Kwyhoo. This I attribute to my previous candid communication to him of the instructions in your telegram No. 49, of which he has as yet no notice.

I meanwhile maintained, according to Admiralty Chart, that the northern extremity in question was almost exactly on a level with that of Manda Island.

My offer to refer point to German Admiral, assisted by our Senior Naval Officer, being declined, we agreed to ask instructions.

Please send identic instructions, such as a line of latitude.

No. 192.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 21, 6:15 P.M.)

(No. 83.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 21, 1886, 5:50 P.M.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 49, Sultan yesterday asked me to convey following, but there was no time to do so:—

"We return our most grateful thanks to your Lordship, and accept unreservedly what Germany has been induced to agree to, and we are waiting to carry out our acceptance so soon as boundary of territory we are to retire from is fixed."

If instructions asked for in my telegram No. 82 are not precise, it is certain that German Consul will continue delaying settlement, much to the inconvenience of Sultan, who has long kept an otherwise useful steamer ready to remove his flags, and he has again notified this fact to both Consuls.

No. 193.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 21.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 21, 1886.

YOUR Lordship's message has greatly rejoiced our heart. To deserve the approval of Her Majesty the Queen and of the English nation is our first desire, and in all our affairs we lean upon your honoured counsels.

No. 194.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 51.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886.

WHATEVER may be the attitude of the German Consul, the two Governments are acting in perfect concert. There is no idea of using force. German Consul will probably receive instructions similar to those sent to you in my No. 48 of the 17th.

No. 195.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 176. Ext. 51.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886.

WITH reference to your telegrams of yesterday's date, I have this day, by Lord Iddesleigh's direction, informed you, by telegraph, that, whatever may be the attitude of the German Consul, the Imperial Government is acting in perfect concert with that of Her Majesty, and that any idea of employing force is quite outside the question.

I also informed you that instructions would probably be received by the German Consul of a nature similar to those already forwarded to you by me in Lord Iddesleigh's despatch No. 48 of the 17th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 196.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 52.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886, 6:30 P.M.

YOUR recent telegrams are unnecessarily long, and cause serious expense. Be careful to condense as much as possible, and to telegraph no more than is absolutely indispensable.

No. 197.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 279. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886.

I HAVE to request your Excellency to inform Count Bismarck that Her Majesty's Government appreciate the difficulty which the German Government would find, as explained in Mr. Bland's No. 91 of the 30th ultimo and Mr. Scott's No. 96 of the 6th instant, in suspending their Commercial Treaty with Zanzibar. Her Majesty's Government, having the old Treaty with Great Britain to fall back upon, would not experience the same difficulty, but, as it is their wish to act as far as possible in concert with the German Government, they have decided, in deference to the views of the latter, to defer for the present the suspension of the new Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government concur with the German Government in the view that, by the IIInd Article of the British and German Treaties, differential treatment

precluded, and that consequently no greater burdens can be thrown upon British subjects than are borne by the subjects of Powers which have not made similar Treaties. They have, as you are aware, instructed the Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar in this sense.

As regards import dues, the only effect of this decision will be the suspension of the payment of the 25 per cent. on spirits, which duty was accepted rather with a view to the benefit of the nation than to the increase of the Sultan's revenue. Its effect upon the Export Tariff will be proved by experience; but Her Majesty's Government quite concur with the view, understood to be entertained by the German Government, that so long as it is impossible to carry out the new provisions as to the Sultan's dues, it would be just that the two Governments, while formally maintaining the protest of their Representatives against the levying by His Highness of native taxes inconsistent with the Treaties, should endeavour to make certain concessions on this point.

It appears from recent information that the Sultan is now ready to carry out faithfully the letter of the Treaties if the assent of France to the new commercial policy can be secured. His Highness holds that, from what passed during the negotiations, he is entitled to look to England and Germany to obtain that assent.

The German Government, on the other hand, consider that His Highness is to blame for not having sufficiently exerted himself; and they point to the fact that the other foreign Representatives were consulted during the negotiations, and made no objection to the Tariff, and they hold that the Sultan might formally denounce the existing Treaty with France.

I have to observe, with regard to the first point, that the French Consul, though not personally raising objections, does not seem to have committed his Government; and, with regard to the second, that the French Treaty contains no clause empowering one party to determine it without the assent of the other. The French Government, it will be remembered, in response to the invitation of the English and German Governments, altogether declined to negotiate a new Treaty, M. de Freycinet stating, as is recorded in Lord Lyons' despatch No. 82 of the 30th June, that the Government could not bring one before the Chamber, the feeling in which was absolutely contrary to any fresh commercial engagement with foreign Powers. It would hardly be reasonable to suppose that the Sultan could, in the absence of the power of denunciation, have succeeded in overcoming a difficulty pronounced by M. de Freycinet to be insuperable.

Nevertheless, the confusion which is likely to result from the unexpected attitude of France is so serious, that no effort should be spared to endeavour to induce her to join a commercial policy, the object of which is to place foreign trade on a sound footing, and remedy internal abuses, without injury to the Sultan. Her Majesty's Government would be ready, therefore, to unite with the German Government in recommending the Sultan to make a direct appeal at Paris for the negotiation of a new Treaty, and to inform him that they would do all in their power to support his appeal. If the French Government should assent, it is not anticipated that there would be much difficulty with other Powers.

I should be glad to learn whether the German Government would be prepared to instruct their Representative to make a communication in this sense to the Sultan simultaneously with Her Majesty's Representative.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 198.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 280. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 21, 1886.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch No. 99, Africa, of the 16th instant, I have to request you to inform Count Bismarck that Her Majesty's Government have no objection to the publication of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 199.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 22, 4.20 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 22, 1886, 3.45 P.M.

SULTAN telegraphing to Prince Bismarck courteously deprecating the action of German Consul, who has inflicted another slight upon him. I can amend, but not stop telegram.

No. 200.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 237. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 22, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of telegrams as marked in the margin* relative to the Zanzibar Anglo-German Agreement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 201.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 239. Africa.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 22, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch which I yesterday caused to be addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin on the subject of the non-adhesion of France to the new Commercial Treaty with Zanzibar.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 202.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 285. Africa. Ext. 34.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 22, 1886.

I HAVE this day informed your Excellency, by telegraph, that a difference appears to have arisen between Mr. Holmwood, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, and Dr. Arendt, as to what point should be considered as the northern extremity of Manda Bay.

Under the circumstances, I have thought it expedient to request your Excellency to ascertain from the German Government whether they are willing to reserve this point for local investigation by a Commission composed of British and German naval officers, and in that case whether they will agree that the two Consuls should receive the requisite instructions in that sense.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 203.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 281. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 22, 1886.

I INCLOSE copy of a telegram from Acting Consul-General Holmwood respecting a difference between himself and his German colleague respecting the northern limit of Manda Bay, as well as of a further telegram stating that the Sultan is anxious that the point should be promptly settled.‡

* Nos. 159, 168, 174, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, 194, and 199.

† No. 197.

‡ Nos. 191 and 192.

I inclose also the most recent Admiralty Chart, showing the position of this bay and of those adjoining it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 204.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 282. Africa.)

Sir, I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of telegrams as marked in the margin* relative to the Zanzibar Anglo-German Agreement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 205.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 55.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 23, 1886, 4.15 P.M.

YOU should urge the Sultan to settle definitely with the least possible delay all the points of the Agreement with which he is concerned, namely:—

1. Evacuation of mainland assigned to Witu.
 2. Terms of lease of the two ports.
 3. Withdrawal of his claims to Kilimanjaro.
- Your colleague has received identic instructions.

No. 206.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 177. Ext. 55.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 23, 1886.

BY Lord Iddesleigh's direction, I this day telegraphed to you to urge the Sultan to settle definitely, and with the least possible delay, all the points of the Anglo-German Agreement with which he is concerned, viz.:—

1. The evacuation of that portion of the mainland which has been assigned to Witu.
2. The terms on which the two ports are to be leased to the German East African Colonization Society.
3. The withdrawal of the Sultan's claims to Kilimanjaro.

I have further informed you that identic instructions in the above sense have been forwarded to your German colleague.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 207.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 56.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 23, 1886, 6.15 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 84.
Do not interfere.

* Nos. 153 (Extender), 155, 159, 163, 167, 170, 186, 187, 189, 194, and 199.

No. 208.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 178. Ext. 56.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 23, 1886.

BY direction of the Earl of Iddesleigh, I have this day telegraphed to you that it is inexpedient that you should take any action with regard to the telegram—alluded to in your telegram No. 84 of yesterday's date—which His Highness the Sultan proposes to address to Prince Bismarck respecting the action of the German Consul.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 209.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 23, 10 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 23, 1886, 5.45 P.M.

WE beg to assure your Lordship that we will do all in our power to assist and facilitate the expedition regarding which Her Majesty's Agent has spoken to us. Will your Lordship kindly inform Mr. Mackinnon that we have directed General Mathews to assist Mr. Holmwood in carrying out his wishes so soon as he indicates the number of men required and route decided on?

No. 210.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 24, 11.15 A.M.)

(No. 85.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 24, 1886.

TIPU TIP, who is here, and now places himself at your Lordship's disposal, has received a letter from his Agent at Stanley Falls, dated 1st September, reporting fight between Congo Association and his people, who have driven the Association from their station.

Agent writes that if again attacked, Arabs will raise natives [?] longing to drive Europeans from Congo.

No. 211.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 285 A. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 24, 1886.

BARON VON PLESSEN called to-day, and stated that the German Government concur in the identic telegram to the Consuls in Zanzibar, copy of which was sent to your Excellency in my despatch No. 278 A of the 20th instant. The telegram has consequently been sent to Mr. Holmwood. I should be glad if you would ascertain and report whether Dr. Arendt has received it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 212.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 27.)

(No. 103. Africa.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 24, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note verbale to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 279, Africa, of 21st instant, with regard to the

difficulties in connection with the Commercial Treaties recently concluded by England and Germany with Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 213.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 27.)

(No. 104. Africa.)
My Lord,

Berlin, December 24, 1886.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 280, Africa, of the 21st instant, I have the honour to report that I have informed Count Bismarck that Her Majesty's Government have no objection to the publication of the Anglo-German Agreement respecting Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 214.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 29, 8:30 A.M.)

(No. 86.)
(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 28, 1886, 11:55 A.M.

IN reply to our identic notes, following wording of your telegram No. 55, Sultan on Friday sent identic replies accepting everything.

My colleague having still no instructions regarding northern limit, I agreed to fix limit for wording of withdrawal according to chart on the Sultan's undertaking to accept our final decision should it extend limit northward.

After imploring his acceptance of this proposal, German Consul, without the least reference to me, has now written to the Sultan to immediately evacuate as far as Kwyhoo, adding that he has received instructions to that effect. This total absence of good faith places me in a false position, and is undermining my influence.

German Consul knows nothing about Kau arrangement, which Sultan considers settled.

No. 215.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 29, 4:30 P.M.)

(No. 25. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, December 29, 1886, 1:55 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 34 of the 22nd instant.

The Sultan telegraphed direct to Prince Bismarck to say that he was ready to name any northern limit if he only knew what the German Government wished. A reply was sent mentioning Kwyhu as the limit desired; since then no further telegram has been received. Pending an answer, it is thought better not to make any further suggestion.

No. 216.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, December 29.)

(No. 105. Africa. Ext. 25.)
My Lord,

Berlin, December 29, 1886.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 34, Africa, of the 22nd instant, on the subject of the difficulty with regard to the northern point of Manda, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that a telegram has been sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar direct to Prince Bismarck, to the effect that His Highness was prepared to name any northern limit if he were only made acquainted with the wishes of the Imperial

Government. To this telegram a reply was sent, in which Kwyhu was specified as the limit desired, since when no further telegraphic communication had been received here. Pending the receipt here of the Sultan's reply, the Imperial Government consider it better to refrain from making any further suggestion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 217.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Mackinnon.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE presents his compliments to Mr. Mackinnon, and is directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to forward herewith a copy of a telegram received from Mr. Holmwood, Acting British Consul-General at Zanzibar,* stating that Tippoo Tip has placed his services at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government. Sir Julian Pauncefote would be glad if Mr. Mackinnon would show the telegram to Mr. Stanley, and favour Lord Iddesleigh with any suggestions which they may have to offer as to the reply which should be returned to it.

Foreign Office, December 29, 1886.

No. 218.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, December 30.)

(No. 106. Africa. Ext. 26.)
My Lord,

Berlin, December 30, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a telegram has been received from the German Consul-General at Zanzibar, to the effect that the Sultan has stated that he is quite ready to remove his Custom-house at Kwyhu, but that it is impossible for him to take this step until the British and German Governments have come to an understanding on the subject. Count Bismarck therefore expresses a hope that your Lordship will send instructions of a nature to satisfy the Sultan.

Count Bismarck does not contest the fact that Kwyhu is not the northern limit of Manda Bay. He urges, however, that as Kwyhu is situated beyond the limits of the territory to be recognized as belonging to the Sultan, there can be no ground for dissuading His Highness from removing the Custom-house in question, while, on the other hand, its maintenance might give rise to conflicts with Witu, which is under the protection of Germany.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 219.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 35. Africa.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 30, 1886, 2:50 P.M.

WE have recommended Sultan to accept Kwyhu in consideration of concession respecting Manda and Patta Islands.

But German Consul is said to be without instructions of the arrangement for the retention of the islands of which Sultan has been informed by British Consul. Ascertain whether this is the case.

No. 220.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 288. Africa. Ext. 35.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, December 30, 1886.

WITH reference to the Anglo-German Zanzibar Agreement, I have this day informed your Excellency, by telegraph, that Her Majesty's Government have recom-

* No. 210.

mended the Sultan to accept Kwyhu as the northern limit of his territory in consideration of the concession which has been made to him respecting the Islands of Manda and Patta.

I have also requested you to ascertain from the German Government whether it is the case that their Consul at Zanzibar remains without instructions with regard to the arrangement for the retention of the two islands above referred to, of which the Sultan has been already informed by Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

I am, &c.
(Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 221.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(No. 180. Ext. 58.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 30, 1886.

WITH reference to the Anglo-German Agreement, I have, by direction of the Earl of Iddesleigh, this day advised you by telegraph that, as the Sultan of Zanzibar is to retain the Islands of Manda and Patta, Her Majesty's Government would recommend him to accept Kwyhu as the northern limit of his territory in Manda Bay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 222.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 31, 4 P.M.)

(No. 27. Africa.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, December 31, 1886, 3 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 35, Africa, of yesterday.

Count Bismarck is away.

I have [?] to transmit] following, after a conversation with Dr. Krauel, who has read it:—

"No instructions have as yet been sent to German Consul-General to ask for Kau in exchange for Manda and Patta. He has been instructed to reserve the question.

"The question of Kwyhu is regarded as a separate one. German Government consider that the Sultan has no right to maintain his authority there, and do not wish its relinquishment to be treated as a set-off for the retention of Manda and Patta by the Sultan. They hold that the two subjects are absolutely distinct: it is, in fact, unfortunate that the subject of Manda and Patta should ever have been raised, as Germany has, as a matter of fact, made no claim regarding them."

I may add that Dr. Krauel said that Germany had no intention to dispute the Sultan's possession of the islands, but that he could not state this officially.

I cannot account for Count Bismarck's having forgotten to telegraph about them. (See my telegram No. 24, Africa.)

No. 223.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received by telegraph, December 31.)

(No. 108. Africa. Ext. 27.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 31, 1886.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 35, Africa, of yesterday's date, on the subject of the proposed concession of Manda and Patta to the Sultan of Zanzibar, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in the absence of Count Bismarck, I had a conversation this morning with Dr. Krauel, after which I drew up the following, which Dr. Krauel has read:—

"No instructions have as yet been sent to the German Consul-General to ask for Kau in exchange for Manda and Patta. He has been instructed to reserve the question.

"The question of Kwyhu is regarded as a separate one. The German Government consider that the Sultan has no right to maintain his authority there, and do not wish its relinquishment to be treated as a set-off for the retention of Manda and Patta by the Sultan. They hold the two subjects to be absolutely distinct: it is, in fact, unfortunate that the subject of Manda and Patta should ever have been raised, as Germany has, as a matter of fact, made no claim regarding them."

I may add that Dr. Krauel said that there was no intention on the part of the Imperial Government to dispute the Sultan's possession of the islands in question, but that he was unable to state this officially.

I am at a loss to account for Count Bismarck's having forgotten to telegraph to Zanzibar on the subject of these islands which he promised me to do, as reported to your Lordship in my telegram No. 24, Africa, of the 18th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

x